THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTION

The Rival Candidates to be Voted for To-morrow.

The Figures of Previous Years.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

To-morrow is the day appointed for holding elections in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa, in all of which the contest is of more than ordinary importance, in consequence of the present unsettled condition of the country and its great political parties. We therefore give the following summary of the candidates, and the figures of the previous years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The only office to be filled by the voters of the State at large is the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court which will be created by the expiration of the term for which Chief Justice Woodward was elected. The Republican candidate for this position is the Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL.D., for many years past an Associate Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and one of the most learned and patriotic jurists that has ever been upon the bench in this State. The Democrats have placed in opposition to him the Hon. George Sharswood, LL.D., now President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, a man who signalized his career upon the bench by attempting to establish the unconstitutionality of the Legal-tender act of Congress, a fact which the citizens of the State will be sure to remember.

In the following table are given the number of votes given during the three previous years:—

COUNTIES.	Governor, 1866. Geary, R.	Governor, 1866. Clymer, D.	Aud.-Gen., 1865. Hartranft, R.	Aud.-Gen., 1865. Davis, D.	President, 1864. Lincoln, R.	President, 1864. McClellan, D.
Adams	2910	3126	2633	2647	2612	3016
Allegheny	20511	12795	11139	6750	21549	12414
Armstrong	3758	3078	2819	2506	3526	3211
Beaver	3310	2385	2242	1496	3237	2304
Bedford	2591	2835	2432	2596	2336	2752
Berks	7121	13288	4815	10001	6710	13266
Blair	3520	2768	2501	1773	3292	2656
Bradford	7134	3091	5242	2304	6865	3007
Bucks	6805	7399	5778	6131	6436	7335
Butler	3544	3061	2683	2361	3475	2947
Cambria	2643	3296	1957	2716	2244	3036
Cameron	374	303	285	211	325	232
Carbon	1906	2339	1414	1612	1721	2251
Centre	3094	3565	2745	2933	2817	3399
Chester	8500	6221	7074	4947	8416	5987
Clarion	1776	2853	1177	1967	1780	2838
Clearfield	1650	2786	1307	2087	1516	2801
Clinton	1754	2337	1427	1785	1666	2135
Columbia	1965	3583	1591	3007	1914	3467
Crawford	6714	4969	41·8	2607	6441	4526
Cumberland	4030	4567	3289	3710	3604	4334
Dauphin	5691	4301	4885	3261	5444	4420
Delaware	3647	2262	2647	1335	3664	2145
Elk	376	916	237	539	348	835
Erie	7237	3957	3847	2051	6911	3722
Fayette	3569	4359	3098	3670	3221	4126
Forest	100	76	77	50	85	62
Franklin	4259	4106	3620	3496	3862	3821
Fulton	775	1055	692	863	694	906
Greene	1699	3230	1407	2542	1583	3074
Huntingdon	3248	2239	2562	1589	3321	2477
Indiana	4458	2109	3739	1620	4320	2197
Jefferson	2015	1912	1741	1662	1820	1897
Juniata	1516	1814	1260	1485	1437	1753
Lancaster	14592	8992	11409	5976	14469	8448
Lawrence	3560	1410	2264	923	3408	1389
Lebanon	4194	2696	3052	1903	3780	2779
Lehigh	4159	5731	3547	4531	3908	5920
Luzerne	8733	12387	6426	6916	7645	10045
Lycoming	3871	4448	3192	3397	3401	4207
McKean	877	714	581	444	767	652
Mercer	4416	3757	3582	2641	4220	3569
Mifflin	1725	1835	1868	1515	1648	1718
Monroe	705	2699	411	1020	685	2698
Montgomery	7286	8342	5910	6928	6872	7943
Montour	1130	1523	887	1209	1130	1496
Northampton	3859	6870	2772	4710	3726	6844
Northumb'nd	3361	3829	2424	2843	2915	3808
Perry	2581	2495	2287	2037	2406	2446
Philadelphia	54205	48817	49859	39830	55797	44032
Pike	360	1084	234	821	260	1180
Potter	1346	620	792	279	1390	680
Schuylkill	8793	10514	6002	6881	7851	9540
Snyder	1792	1326	1631	1126	1679	1389
Somerset	3062	1759	2580	1412	2788	1718
Sullivan	436	761	312	583	369	690
Susquehanna	4429	2981	3292	1979	4203	2959
Tioga	4791	1628	3191	965	4671	1584
Union	1991	1287	1593	1134	1945	1352
Venango	4409	3192	2611	2285	3549	3341
Warren	2687	1572	1731	971	2541	1505
Washington	4977	4712	4487	3949	4951	4579
Wayne	2357	2883	1577	1913	2274	3989
Westmoreland	5046	6113	4093	5097	4650	5977
Wyoming	1408	1499	1214	1261	1337	1402
York	5896	8780	4564	6917	5568	8500
Total	307274	290096	238400	215740	296391	276316
Per cent	51·44	48·56	52·50	47·50	51·75	48·25

The following is a summary of the total votes and majorities:—

1866.—Whole vote for Governor..........597,870
Geary's majority..........17,178
1865.—Whole vote for Auditor-General..........454,140
Hartranft's majority..........22,660
1864.—Whole vote for President..........572 707
Lincoln's majority..........20,075

In consequence of the death of the Hon. Charles Denison, member of Congress from the Twelfth District, which consists of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, a special election for Congressman will be held in that district. The Republicans have nominated the Hon. W. W. Ketcham; the Democrats, Chief Justice G. W. Woodward. The vote for Congress in this district, in 1866, was as follows:—

Archibald, Rep..........13,274
Denison, Dem..........15,280

Denison's majority.......... 2,0.6

The State Senate.

Twelve members of the State Senate are to be elected, the following rival candidates being in the field:—

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
Philadelphia—Third District.	
Joseph A. Bonham.	David A. Nagle, Capt. Chas. M. Donovan.*
Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery.	
Charles H. Stinson, H. J. Brooke.	Perciphor Baker.
Bucks.	
Samuel B. Thatcher.	R. J. Linderman.
Lehigh and Northampton.	
Gen. James L. Selfridge.	General Robert S. Brown.
Berks.	
Col. William G. Trexler.	J. De P. Davis.
Schuylkill.	
Captain James R. Cleaver.	William M. Randall.
Lycoming, Union, and Snyder.	
F. C. Wingard.	Hon. J. B. Beck, Dr. Isaac Hottenstein.
Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata, and Mifflin.	
Colonel John K. Robinson, Samuel McVitty.	C. J. T. McIntyre, S. T. Shugert.
Allegheny.	
Russell Errett.	James P. Barr. Labor Party—Andrew Burt.
Crawford and Erie.	
Hon. Morrow B. Lowry.*	G. W. Hecker.

[*Members of the last Senate.]

The only vacancy in Philadelphia is the Third District, which consists of the following Wards: —The Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, and all the Divisions of the Eighteenth Ward, except the Seventh and Twelfth Divisions. The vote in this District last October for members of the Legislature was as follows:—

Democratic vote..........11,869
Republican vote..........10,568

Democratic majority..........1,301

As Captain Charles M. Donovan is still a Democratic candidate for the seat which he has lately held, it is more than probable that the Republican candidate will slip into the seat between the two rival Democrats.

The State Assembly.

The rival candidates for the House of Representatives from the city of Philadelphia and the neighboring counties are as follows:—

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
Philadelphia.	
Districts.	Districts.
1. David Foy.	1. Joseph Caldwell.
2. Robert C. Tittermary.†	2. John McGinniss.
3. A. M. Walkinshaw.	3. Samuel Josephs.*
4. Wm. W. Watt.*	4. William T. Castle.
5. Edmund S. Yard.	5. Thomas Mullen.
6. Col. Chas. Kleckner.	6. Bernard McNally.
7. James Subers.*	7. William McCleary.
8. James V. Stokes.	8. Dr. K. Goddard.
9. F. W. Thomas.	9. Samuel Daley.
10. Col. E. W. Davis.*	10. T. S. Leisenring.
11. Charles Eager.	11. Daniel Witham.
12. Alexander Adaire.*	12. James Decker.*
13. Enos C. Renner.†	13. Michael Mullen.
14. George T. Thorn.	14. Aquilla Haines.
15. James Holgate.	15. Edward G. Tyson.
16. Col. M. C. Hong.	16. Edward L. Royal.
17. Col. John Clark.	17. Silas Tomlinson.
18. James N. Marks.*	18. George Bull.
Berks.	
A. K. Stauffer, Ezekiel Beard, Solomon Yoder.	Henry S. Hottenstein, Richmond L. Jones.* Henry Brobst.
Bucks.	
Josiah Rich, G. W. Cunningham.	Joshua Beans,* Ed. C. McKinstry.
Chester.	
Hon. John Hickman, Dr. S. M. Meredith, James M. Philips.	Austin J. Montgomery, Hibbard Evans, Samuel McWilliams.
Delaware.	
Augustus B. Leedom.	Colonel S. Litzenberg.
Lancaster.	
Andrew Armstrong, Abram Godshalk, A. C. Reinoehl, David G Steacy.	William Spencer, H. Shaffner, Dr. B. F. Sides, Samuel E. Keller.
Montgomery.	
William S. Williamson, Charles S. Rorer.	James Eschbach, Henry McMillier.
Schuylkill.	
C. F. Shindle, G. T. Jones, W. D. Lewis.	Edward Kerns, D. E. Nice, Michael Beard.

[Those marked thus (*) were members of the last Legislature; and those marked thus (†) were candidates for the same position at the last election.

The vote for members of the House of Representatives at the election held in October, 1866, was as follows:—

Districts.	Republican.	Democrat.	Majorities.	Districts.	Republican.	Democrat.	Majorities.
1	3350	3304*	146 R.	10	3345	2423	922 R.
2	2535	2906	371 D	11	2970	2733	237 R.
3	2201	4779	2578 D.	12	3336	2465	871 R.
4	3026	2202	824 R.	13	1793	3038	1245 D.
5	2516	2709	193 D.	14	3211	2919	292 R.
6	2368	2172	193 R.	15	3515	3023	492 R.
7	3192	2128	1064 R.	16	3351	2159	1192 R.
8	3156	2549	607 R.	17	3042	2598	444 R.
9	2231	2831	600 D.	18	3322	2924	390 R.

[* Including 407 votes cast for an Independent candidate.]

The County and City Officers.

The rival candidates for the County and City offices are as follows:—

For Judge of Common Pleas:—
Republican—Hon. M. Russell Thayer.
Democrat—Hon. James R. Ludlow.
For Sheriff:—
Republican—Joseph M. Cowell.
Democrat—Peter Lyle.
For Clerk of Orphans' Court:—
Republican—Richard M. Batturs.
Democrat—Joseph Megary.
For Register of Wills:—
Republican—William M. Campbell.
Democrat—William A. Leech.
For City Commissioner:—
Republican—Benjamin F. Urwiler.
Democrat—John F. Ballier.
For City Treasurer:—
Republican—David Jones.
Democrat—Joseph N. Peirsol.

In the following table will be found the vote of the city by wards, at the October election of 1866, for Governor and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Republican majority in the latter being the nearest to the average:—

WARDS.	Governor, 1866. Geary, R.	Governor, 1866. Clymer, D.	Clerk Quarter Sessions' 1866. Butler, R.	Clerk Quarter Sessions' 1866. Lutts, D.
First	2058	1566	2028	1592
Second	2387	2041	2345	3080
Third	1276	1932	1268	1933
Fourth	946	2268	930	2262
Fifth	1087	1864	1068	1876
Sixth	1198	1440	1197	1342
Seventh	2355	1723	2331	1758
Eighth	1588	1387	1573	1385
Ninth	1814	1495	1799	1512
Tenth	2572	1429	2557	1486
Eleventh	1096	1601	1094	1617
Twelfth	1559	1459	1555	1454
Thirteenth	2206	1556	2195	1575
Fourteenth	2593	1636	2554	1657
Fifteenth	3831	2723	3778	2752
Sixteenth	1837	1854	1766	1844
Seventeenth	1388	2283	1374	2299
Eighteenth	2863	1794	2823	1833
Nineteenth	2906	2385	2883	2406
Twentieth	3933	2380	3893	3448
Twenty-first	2096	1653	2067	1685
Twenty-second	2464	1236	2392	1339
Twenty-third	2075	1543	2061	1555
Twenty-fourth	1697	1542	1631	1540
Twenty-fifth	1009	1462	995	1473
Twenty-sixth	2456	1660	2423	1665
Twenty-seventh	1087	817	1071	834
Total	54205 48817	48817	53651 49222	49222 ......
Majority	5388	......	4429	......

Since the above election was held, the Twenty-eighth Ward has been formed by the division of the Twenty-second.

The total vote cast for the different county and city officers in October, 1866, was as follows:—

For President Judge, Common Pleas:—
Joseph Allison (Rep.)..........54,509
Samuel Hood (Dem.)..........48,438

Allison's majority.......... 6,071

For Associate Judges:—
William S. Pierce (Rep.)..........54,263
F. Carroll Brewster (Rep.)..........54,245
Thomas Greenbank (Dem.)..........48,725
James Otterson, Jr. (Dem.)..........48,649

Pierce's majority over Greenbank.......... 5,538
Pierce's majority over Otterson.......... 5,614
Brewster's majority over Greenbank.......... 5,520
Brewster's majority over Otterson.......... 5,596

A comparison of these majorities gives an average of 5668.

For Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions:—
Butler (Rep.)..........53,651
Lutts (Dem.)..........49,222

Butler's majority.......... 4,429

For Prothonotary of District Court:—
McManes (Rep.)..........53,487
Lynn (Dem.)..........49,260

McManes' majority.......... 4,227

For Receiver of Taxes:—
Peltz (Rep.)..........54,045
Melloy (Dem.)..........48,878

Peltz's majority.......... 5,167

For Coronor:—
Daniels (Rep.)..........53,352
Burmeister (Dem.)..........49,321

Daniels' majority.......... 4,031

For City Commissioner:—
Conner (Rep.)..........53,417
Ballier (Dem.)..........49,501

Conner's majority.......... 3,916

For Recorder of Deeds:—
Owen (Rep.)..........52,151
Lyle (Dem.)..........50,760

Owen's majority.......... 1,391

A comparison of all the above votes gives the following result:—

Average Republican vote.......... 53,733
Average Democratic vote..........49,157

Average Republican majority.......... 4,576
Highest Republican vote..........65,509
Highest Democratic vote..........50,760
Lowest Republican vote..........52,151
Lowest Democratic vote..........48,438
Highest Republican majority.......... 6,071
Lowest Republican majority.......... 1,391

The City Councils.

The rival candidates for Select Council are as follows:—

Wards.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	Thomas A. Barlow*	A. Sterling.
10	A. H. Franciscus	William Barger.
12	M. Hall Stanton	George W. Plumly.
14	David Cramer Thomas M. Coleman†	J. P. Vankirk. Jesse Nece.†
16	William Middleton	James W. Hopkins.*
17	Wesley Stevenson	Joseph Hookey.
20	James Ritchie*	F. Geisler.
21	Charles T Jones.*	———
23	Edward A. Shallcross	William Baird.
26	Robert Armstrong	R. McCave.
28	W. J. P. White	William Morrison.

The candidates for Common Council in the several Wards are as follows:—

Ward.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	William Calhoun*	John Stinger.
5		James F. Dillon.*
7	Lt. John V. Creeley† John Bardsley*	Dr. Runk.† James Badger.
8	John C. Martin*	Chas. F. Robertson.
9	John Fareira	Abraham Baker.
10	William B. Hanna	John Monteith.
11	J. R. Edwards	Anthony Campbell.
13	Abraham Kline	William W. Taylor.
14	Henry C. Oram*	William Fulman.
15	R. M. Evans*	Charles Kelchline.
16	William N. Bunn	John Hay.
17	James Scanlan	John Stuhl.
18	Daniel W. Stockham,* Samuel F. Gwinner.	
19	Nicholas Shane* Charles A. Souder	Joseph Gibson. John Goodwin.
20	Henry C. Harrison* Samuel Miller	Samuel Harrison. Charles H. Lex.
22		Peter B. Hinkle.
23	Amos Ellis	A. Wentzell, Sr.
24	Henry Glass James Hunter	James Hulme. J. W. Van Houten.
25	Frank Duke	Charles Judge.
26	David Gouldy	Isaac T. Smith.

[Those marked thus (*) are old members, and those marked thus (†) are to fill vacancies.]

Aldermen.

The following are the candidates for Aldermen:—

Ward.	Republican.	Democrat.
3	John K. Dougherty	Frank Devitt.
4		William McMullin. Thomas Moran.
7	Wm. Robinson	Wm. Balshaw.
9	David Beitler	Charles B. Duncan.
11	Louis Sheets	John H. Cahill.
13	Charles M. Carpenter	N. J. Rossiter.
17	James Bell	John Devlin.
22		Edward T. Jones.
25	George Geiger	Wm. F. Boucher. Edward Onyx.
27	Charles H. Lungren Slater Taylor	James Allen. George T. Lemmon.
28	Dr. J. Walling	—— Riley.

The following are "Independent" candidates:—
Seventh Ward—Henry Tunison.
Thirteenth Ward—Leonard Romburger.
Twenty-first Ward—Matthew Pester.

Number of Voters in Philadelphia.

We close our article with the following summary of the number of taxable inhabitants, or voters, in each Ward:—

WARD.	Regular Assessment, 1867.	Extra Assessment, 1867.	Regular Assessment, 1866.	Extra Assessment, 1866.
First	4712	611	4510	590
Second	7386	316	7043	322
Third	3827	397	8942	609
Fourth	4823	598	4392	541
Fifth	3579	580	3711	621
Sixth	3073	554	29 0	786
Seventh	544	423	5234	608
Eighth	4280	320	4216	546
Ninth	4330	602	4202	841
Tenth	4864	537	4700	810
Eleventh	3117	267	3217	451
Twelfth	3320	429	3114	745
Thirteenth	4157	427	4100	716
Fourteenth	5087	306	4886	559
Fifteenth	8616	584	8114	746
Sixteenth	4588	521	4300	775
Seventeenth	5067	209	4828	584
Eighteenth	6221	193	5885	420
Nineteenth	7519	449	7150	869
Twentieth	9419	775	8902	1023
Twenty-first	2924	136	4416	306
Twenty-second	4777	131	4396	347
Twenty-third	4245	252	4200	274
Twenty-fourth	4335	407	3578	579
Twenty-fifth	3333	175	3042	375
Twenty-sixth	5660	448	4860	703
Twenty-seventh	2238	141	2100	834
Twenty-eighth	1688	226	......	......
	133,268 11,004	11,004	125 828 10,070	10,070
Totals	144,272		141,898	

OHIO.

The following are the candidates for State officers to be ballotted for to-morrow:—

	Democratic.	Republican.
For Governor	Allen G. Thurman.	Gen. R. B. Hayes.
Lieut.-Governor	Daniel S. Uhl.	Gen. John C. Lee.
Treas'r of State	Cochran Fulton.	Sidney S. Warner.
Auditor of State	John McElwee.	Jas. H. Godman.
Attorney-Gen.	Frank H. Hurd.	William H. West.
Sup. Court Judge	Thomas M. Kay.	John Welch.
Comp. of Treas'y	William Sheridan.	Moses R. Bralley.
B'rd Pub. Works	Arthur Hughes.	Philip Herzing.

The following is the Republican platform in Ohio on negro suffrage:—

> "Fourth. That, imbued with the spirit of true democracy, and believing that the powers necessary for the purpose of attaining the ends of government ought not to be restricted to a privileged class, but should be vested in the whole people, without unjust or odious distinctions, or qualifications not equally attainable by all; and further, believing that these sentiments are in strict accordance with the spirit and tendency of modern civilization, we place ourselves on the simple and broad platform of impartial manhood suffrage, as embodied in the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, appealing to and confiding in the intelligence, justice, and patriotism of the people of Ohio to approve it at the ballot-box."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* (Republican) complains, under the head of "Too Much Committee," about the bungling manner in which the canvass has been managed in Ohio by the Republican Committees. It says:—

> "How not to do it with a great deal of pretense of doing it seems the study and achievement just now, not only of the Republican Campaign Committee of Hamilton county, but of the Republican State Central Committee. They certainly are not bringing up their work with the alertness, vigilance, energy, and vim that the occasion demands. It is a peculiarity of the State Central Committee that its chairman is one of the defeated candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, and it is remarkable that in the opening of the canvass he caused the loss of two important weeks of the campaign in a squabble about a soldiers' claim agency at Washington, that we have no doubt an attorney could have attended to as well as he did for a small fee. Complaints as to his management are universal in the State. Everything has been bungled from the beginning."

The following report of the speech of General Grant's father, at a Democratic meeting in Cincinnati lately, is published in a Cincinnati paper:—

> "Gentlemen—The lateness of the hour prevents me from making a speech. Between the two candidates for Congress, Mr. Smith and Mr. Carey, I will only say that you can judge them by their record. While one opposed the war, and did everything he could against it, the other favored it and did everything he could for it. If this is a Democratic meeting, I advise you all to vote for Smith."

The Democrats in the district have announced their preference for General S. F. Cary as their candidate for Congress, and there is a possibility that he will be elected.

IOWA.

The following are the State candidates in Iowa:—

	Democratic	Republican
Governor	Charles Mason	Col. Samuel Merrill
Lieut.-Governor	D. M. Harris.	Col. John Scott.
Sup. Court Judge	John H. Craige.	J. M. Beck.
Attorney-Gen.	W. T. Barker.	Maj. Hy. O'Connor.
Sup. Pub. Inst'n	M. L. Fisher.	D. F. Wells.

A people's party has been formed in Iowa, based upon opposition to a high protective tariff. Senator Grimes (Republican) avows his sympathy with this view, but does not, it appears, declare against the radicals. The campaign is going on on both sides in a very languid manner, and had it not been for the birth of the new party the election might almost have been carried by default against the Democrats. In 1866 the total vote for Secretary of State was 147,124. Wright's (radical) majority, 35,830.

THE POPE'S TROOPS.—The total sum subscribed in France for the Pontifical Zouaves amounts to 1,125,000 francs, in 2250 offerings of 500 francs each.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Grant's views on Political Affairs—Congressman Washburne's Exposition of General Grant's Political Opinions.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—At the Jo Daviess County Republican Convention, held yesterday at Galena, Illinois, Hon. E. B. Washburne made a very succinct speech on the political questions before the country, and in the course of it defined General Grant's position very much in detail. Knowing Mr. Washburne's intimate relations with General Grant, the speech has occasioned very general interest here. In the course of his speech Mr. Washburne said:—

Many people had looked upon General Grant as they would upon a civilian and a politician, and even a candidate for civil office. They would seem to demand that he should make known his political views on the hustings and through the newspapers, with all the arts of the common demagogue. The public had no more right to expect General Grant to speak out than they had to expect Lieutenant-General Sherman, General Meade, General Sheridan, or General Thomas to make public their political views. The General was not in the habit of proclaiming himself to the world by words, but, like a wise man, had always made his record through his acts. Though not speaking for the public, no man was more frank in expressing his views on all public matters. He was raised in the Whig school of politics. His venerable father, so well known in Galena, was always an active and influential member of the old Whig party, and, after it went out of existence, of the Republican party. The General was always a Whig, so far as he was a politician at all, and never belonged to or had any sympathy at all with the so-called Democratic party.

Had General Grant been a member of the Democratic party, he would have been in the same position as he now is, and the same as all the most loyal and patriotic men who were in that party now occupy. Though not a voter in Illinois in 1860, yet, after Mr. Lincoln's administration commenced, and after the firing upon Sumter, there was no man who gave a more earnest support to that administration. General Grant was among the first to comprehend the results that would grow out of the Rebellion, and the country will not forget that, as early as 1863, he wrote a letter saying that, anxious as he was for peace, he did not wish to see it established until slavery was wiped out. In 1864 he was profoundly anxious for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and no man more fully comprehended the great fact that upon his re-election hinged the success of our cause and the suppression of the Rebellion.

He so far departed from his usual course in such matters as to write and permit the publication of a letter in which he briefly and emphatically summed up the whole question. The letter was published by hundreds of thousands by the Republican Congressional Committee, and exerted great influence in the country. He was openly and strongly for both the Constitutional Amendments, and he hailed the Reconstruction act of the Thirty-ninth Congress as the solution of our difficulties, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties under that act with zeal, vigilance, and fidelity. Sympathizing with Congress in its action, and appreciating the importance of its being in session, he urged and advised such action as would secure an extra session, if necessary. When that session came, he expressed the most serious fears of the effect of a long adjournment, and with a far-reaching sagacity, anticipating the precise state of things that has occurred, he used all his influence with Senators to have them adopt the House provision of the amended bill requiring the assent of the Senate to the removal of the district commanders. Favoring the Reconstruction acts, no effort of his has been wanting to secure their enforcement in the letter and spirit, to the end that the Union might be speedily and fully restored. He believes there is no protection or safety to the colored people and the loyal white people in the Rebel States, except through impartial suffrage.

The Reconstruction acts having recognized the entire equality of all American citizens in the States lately in rebellion, he believes that consistency, as well as impartial justice, demands that there should be no discrimination against any class of persons in any of the States. His sympathies, his convictions, and his hopes are now, as they always have been, with the great patriotic and loyal people that carried the country through the war. He is in favor of upholding the honor and credit of the national Government, and holds that all our obligations must be discharged in conformity to the terms on which they were contracted. He thinks there should be exercised by Congress and by all departments of the Government a more rigid and searching economy in the expenditure of the public money, and wherever he has had control he has struck off every useless expense, and reformed every abuse. General Grant occupies at the present time the position of Secretary of War *ad interim* in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson. His action in accepting the position had been the subject of a great deal of comment, and excited the fears of many good and loyal men. It invoked the denunciation of enemies, and brought forth the excuses of friends. He accepted that position, not, as has been alleged, in obedience to the commands of a superior officer, but from the stern sense of duty to his country. The President had determined to remove the Secretary of War at all hazards, and without excuse or justification.

The President thought to relieve himself from the odium of Mr. Stanton's removal and draw attention from that action by offering the place to General Grant. What was to be done? Should the General step into the shoes of Mr. Stanton, and wield all the legitimate powers of the department in aid of reconstruction and in support of the district commanders? In the management of the Indian war and the supervision of war contracts, should he be there to resist the raid of the thieves and plunderers and war claim agents whom Stanton had held at bay, and who were waiting to thrust their arms into the Treasury to filch untold millions of the public money? Or should he refuse, and permit that most important position to be filled by a Copperhead and a Johnson man, who would hinder reconstruction, who would demoralize the army, who would sanction fraudulent and bogus claims of Rebels and bring reproach generally upon the public service? General Grant did not, therefore, hesitate to accept the position and all its responsibilities, and his action had the concurrence of Mr. Stanton. Indeed, no steps were taken in that whole business except upon full consultation and understanding between those two distinguished men under such circumstances. The loyal men of the country would have had good cause to censure General Grant had he received the position. The very men who had censured him most for taking it would now have been censuring him for not taking it. They would have said that, professing to be in sympathy with loyal men, and in favor of reconstruction, he shrank from the responsibility of a place offered to him in which he could have been of inestimable service to the country, and by such refusal the War Department went into the hands of an enemy. But the General wants no other vindication for his action than will be furnished by his record when it shall see the light, and by his official acts. He can afford to wait. In conclusion Mr. Washburne said he was not speaking of General Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, for he had no right to speak for him in that regard. He had spoken as he had because so many of his fellow-citizens had asked him in relation to the position the General occupied on questions of the most overwhelming public importance, and what were his views, sentiments, and convictions touching matters in which all good citizens feel so deep an interest.

SECOND EDITION

THE SPANISH WINE SEIZURES.

Over a Million Dollars Involved.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Committee appointed at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the alleged illegal Spanish wine seizure by the Custom House authorities at Boston and this city, have concluded their investigations, and the result will soon be given to the public. Over a million dollars are said to be involved in these seizures.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

ITALY AND ROME.

Conflict Between Insurgents and the Papal Troops—Proclamation of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Oct. 4—Midnight.—The latest despatches received from Italy, though conflicting, are highly important. A message has just been received from Florence announcing the clash of arms. The insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Bagnarea, in Viterbo, were attacked by the Papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw. The losses in the engagement are not stated.

The effect of this victory is very inspiriting to the Party of Action. A public meeting of the friends of Garibaldi was held at Turin yesterday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. Great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Meetings of a like character are in contemplation in other cities of Italy.

Though a prisoner at Caprera, General Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers, which is published to-day all over Europe. He recites at length the grievances of Italy, and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forthwith to Rome.

FRANCE.

The Preparations for War Throughout the Empire.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Evening.—The *Standard*, of this city, in a leading article this morning, says that the general arming of France is exciting apprehensions of a winter campaign.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The Mission of General Sherman—President's Last Stroke of Policy.

The friends of Johnson deny that Sherman was ordered here to take the War Office from Grant, but pretend that he comes simply to talk about Indian matters with the President. No one here who reads the signs of the times believes a word of this explanation. Johnson is too shrewd to proclaim his plans in advance, and this story that Sherman is here for an Indian talk is only a blind to conceal the real object of his visit. If the elections to-morrow in Ohio and Pennsylvania result in a victory for the Republicans, then Sherman will be ordered back to his post, but if they go the other way then look out for Grant's removal, and Sherman as his successor. This is the whole scheme, and nothing else can be made out of it.

The Yellow Fever.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The statement that a fatal case of yellow fever occurred at Yonkers on Saturday, is denied.

Arrival of the Cuba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamship Cuba has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 28th ultimo.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Stocks very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 102⅝; Canton, 44⅜; Erie, 67⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 130⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101⅜; Michigan Central, 109⅛; do. Southern, 85⅜; New York Central, 114⅝; Illinois Central, 122⅛; Cumberland preferred, 31; Hudson River, 130⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112⅝; do. 1864, 108⅞; do. 1865, 109; Ten-forties, 100⅞; Seven-thirties, 106⅛; Sterling Exchange, 109⅝; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 145.

FOOT BRIDGES OVER PARIS STREETS.—The authorities of Paris are considering a project for throwing foot bridges over the crowded thoroughfares of the city. The boulevards Montmartre, Capucines, and Italiens are the worst places in Paris to cross. The *Figaro* says that there are every day from eight to fifteen persons run over or knocked down by vehicles.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, Oct. 7, 1867. }

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing; 10-40s sold at 100⅝, an advance of ⅛; and July '65 5-20s at 107½, no change. 105⅝ was bid for June and July 7·30s; 110⅞ for 6s of 1881; 112⅜ for '62 5-20s; 108⅜ for '64 5-20s; and 109 for '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101⅜, and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 51@51¼, an advance of ¼; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 54 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Green and Coates sold at 31½, an advance of ½; 77½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12¼ for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 242 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57¼ for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 108 for Kensington; 95 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64¼ for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 40⅞, a slight decline, and Morris Canal preferred at 85, no change. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27¾ for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145; 11 A. M., 145⅛; 12 M., 144⅞; 1 P. M., 145, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 5-20s '65.Jy.cp.b10.107⅛	1000 sh Read..........s60. 51
$1000 do.'65.Jy.cp. 107⅛	200 do..........b10. 51⅛
$2000 do'65Jycpb5 107⅛	100 do..........c. 51⅛
$5000 U S 10-40s..cp.......100⅝	100 do.......... 51⅛
$500 Pa 6s, W L..cp.......108	100 do....s10wn.. 51⅛
$501 All Co 5 p c sc,cp.. 73½	100 do....s10wn.. 51⅛
40 sh Morris Cl...b30.. 85	60 sh Leh N stk....ls.. 40⅞
5 do..........s5.. 85	30 do......ls.b5.. 40⅞
5 sh Gr & Coates...... 31½	500 sh McIlhenny...... ⅜
22 sh Penna R.......... 52½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100½@100⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅝@106⅛; do., July, 105⅝@106⅛; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do. December, 1864, 118¼@118¾; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115½@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 144⅞@145. Silver, 138½@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@110⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅝@109⅛; do. new, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100½@100⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅝@106⅛; 3d series, 105⅝@106⅛; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¼@118¾; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115½@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 144⅞@145⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110⅞; old 5-20s, 112¼@112½; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@109; do., 1865, 109@109¼; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, 107¼@107½; 10-40s, 100½@100⅝; 7·30s, June, 105⅝@106⅛; do., July, 105⅝@106⅛. Gold, 144⅞@145.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Java:—London 60 days sight, 109@109⅛; do. 3 do. do., 109½@110; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; do. 3 do. do., 5f.16¼@5f.13¾; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.8¾@5f.16¼; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¼@78¾; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35½@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71½@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 80 do. do., 40¾@41¾. Market steady. Gold at noon, 145.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 7.—Bark is held with much firmness, and the demand is steady at $55 ℔ ton for No. 1.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and small sales were made of 120 bushels at $9@9·25 ℔ 64 pounds for old and new. Timothy is held at $2·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·80@2·85.

The Flour Market is less active, but prices are well maintained at the advance recorded last week. There is some little demand for shipment, and a fair inquiry for home consumption; also some disposition to speculate. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·50; old stock and new wheat extra at $8·50@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $10·50@11·75; 200 barrels Indiana do. at $12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·50@12·75; and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is fairly active, and prime lots are in good demand at full prices. Sales of red at $2·40@2·70, the latter for amber, and 13,000 bushels California at $3, now held higher. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·65@1·68. Corn is quiet at former quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·46; do. Western at $1·44; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·43. Oats sell at 70@78c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 7.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were unsettled, and rather lower. About 2800 head arrived, and sold at from 14@15 cents for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 10@15 cents for fair to good; and 9@10 cents ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

80 head Owen Smith, Western, 8@9, gross.
121 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9, gross.
68 " P. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
125 " P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@9, gross.
100 " James Kirk, Chester co., 7½@9, gross.
100 " James McFillen, Western, 7½@9, gross.
100 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8½, gross.
131 " Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8½, gross.
165 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gross.
200 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9, gross.
135 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 5@7, gross.
40 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@7½, gross.
80 " D. Smith, Western, 5¾@7, gross.
115 " Hape & Co., Chester co., 7½@8½, gross.
71 " Blum & Co., Western, 6@7¼, gross.
100 " James Aull, Western, 6@6½, gross.
40 " B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@8, gross.
93 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6@9, gross.
97 " Chandler & Co., Chester co, 7@8, gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 200 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and $70@100 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were unchanged. 8000 head arrived and partly sold at 5½@6c. ℔ pound, gross.

Hogs were rather dull. 3300 head sold at the different yards at from $9·50@11 ℔ 100 pounds, net, as to quality.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........46|11 A. M..........58|2 P. M..........60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. Welsh, Jr., Scull, Sagua la Grande, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, Salem, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. Atwood, Gallashaw, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Lynn.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, from Lynn.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Leechburg.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Barque W. Van Name, from Boston.
Brig Gazelle, from Ivigtut.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Progress, Olsen, hence, at Cronstadt 16th ult.
Brig Edwin, Allen, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Edgartown 3d inst.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, hence, at Boston 5th instant.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, from Wilmington N. C. for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr William Flint, Post, hence, at Georgetown, S C, 26th ult.
Schr C. Stetson, Somers, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Surprise, Beers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schr R. Peterson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Thomas, Booz, for Philadelphia or Baltimore sailed from Newport 4th inst.
Schr Governor, Freethy, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Snowflake, Rose, and M. R. Simmons, Gandy hence, at Richmond 4th inst.
Schr E. F. Smith, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Leitch, from Liverpool.
Steamship Siberia, Martyn, from Liverpool.
Steamship Hibernia, Munro, from Glasgow.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cabinet—Why It Has Not Been Changed, and Why It Should be Changed.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Again we have a report from Washington that Mr. McCulloch is about to leave the Cabinet. For two years we have been hearing rumors of changes in the Cabinet. It has been a stock theme all along for Washington correspondents, who rung the changes sometimes on one Secretary and sometimes on another, and occasionally on all the Cabinet at once. Nor have these reports been without foundation at times, so far as the wishes or intentions of the President went. But most of the old Cabinet have remained, and those members of it especially who should have been removed long ago. The President has been vacillating and undetermined, badgered, and threatened by his enemies, and pulled this way and that by his professed friends till he knew not what to do. The consequence is that Mr. Seward, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Welles have hung on to their places. Had Mr. Johnson made a complete change at the commencement of his administration, he would have saved himself and the country a great deal of trouble. But that is past. The question now is how far the evil can be remedied and what course the President should take hereafter.

The old members of the Cabinet have neither the confidence of the people nor of Congress, except, perhaps, that Mr. McCulloch is insidiously supported by the Chase radicals and the national bank men. Yet this is about as strong a reason as the President could find for dismissing him. Welles is a nonentity; Seward is a trimmer and a marplot, and McCulloch is running the country into financial embarrassment by his incapacity and impracticable theories. They are all a positive weakness to the administration; but McCulloch is more than that—he is a great calamity to the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury is simply the creature of Mr. Chase and his friends. He runs the Treasury machine for their benefit. The complicated system established by Mr. Chase and perpetuated by him provides places for an army of that portion of the radical party, and creates colossal fortunes for the national bank capitalists. Two objects are reached by this Treasury machinery and financial policy, if policy it can be called. First, Mr. Chase and his friends and partisans are made rich at the expense of the people, and, second, a powerful combination is established for the purpose of controlling political affairs and placing the Chief Justice in the White House.

When we look at the manner in which our national finances have been managed from the time Mr. Chase went into the Treasury Department up to the present time, we are forced to the conclusion that the objects have been as we have stated. It has been one system all through; a system to enrich friends and partisans, and to create a moneyed power in the republic. Mr. McCulloch has faithfully carried out the purpose of his chief and patron. Bankers and politicians from Ohio, Indiana, and other parts, have had control of the Treasury and the resources of the country. What that has cost the people it would be hard to guess. The sum must be stupendous. In fact, our enormous national debt is the consequence. We need not have been burdened with this debt. If any debt had been necessary, it would have been comparatively small had Mr. Chase followed the advice and accepted the offers of the New York bankers at the beginning of the war, as it was understood he agreed to do. A hundred and fifty millions in gold was raised for him by the bankers then, and had he sold his securities for what they would bring in the market at the time, as he had been advised to do, the capitalists of this city and other parts of the country would have furnished all the money he required.

But this would not have made Mr. Chase's friends rich, nor would it have erected a moneyed power in his interest. We should have had no suspension of specie payments and a comparatively small debt; but Mr. Chase would not have attained the object he had in view. Mr. McCulloch is but the agent and tool of Mr. Chase in perpetuating the ruinous financial system originally established. He is merely a small country banker, has no idea of national finance, and only follows his master. Such is the Secretary of Treasury with whom this great country is cursed. We are losing hundreds of millions through his incapacity. Unless he be removed we shall be plunged into dreadful financial disasters. If the President has not courage or sagacity enough to remove the other old Cabinet officers, he should, at least, request Mr. McCulloch to resign, and appoint some able man in his place. We need a statesman, and not a small country banker, at the head of the Treasury Department.

What Might Have Been.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York *Times*, in discussing the issues involved in our pending canvass, sees fit to ask:—

> "How are the Southern States to get into the Union, if not by compliance with the Congressional plan? The President's plan may have been better in its day, but its day is past. It is as dead as the rescripts of the Cæsars. If it had been adopted when it was first proposed—if immediately on the close of the war, the conquering North had come forward, and in a spirit of magnanimous and self-reliant generosity, had tendered to the conquered South prompt readmission to the Union they had in vain attempted to break in two—free restoration to all the rights and privileges of the Constitution they had vainly attempted to overthrow—we believe that long ere this the whole country would have been at peace, the principles vindicated and the measures established during the war would have been adopted as a basis of the national policy, and we should have been in a much more prosperous and promising condition than we are at present.

—Believing this to be an essentially erroneous and mischievous statement of very essential facts, we are constrained to ask the *Times* to reconsider it, and to show the country, if it can, wherein we misapprehend the matter.

On the day after we announced General Lee's surrender, we began to plead in no mincing tones, with no bated breadth, for "that magnanimity and self-reliant generosity" which the *Times* now so justly commends, but which its columns then did neither advise nor exhibit. We indicated no conditions, proposed no bargain; but it seemed to us so obvious that none could ignore the fact, that the North *must* take care that its magnanimity did not surrender the black Unionists of the South into the unchecked power of those who had rebelled and done their utmost to break up the Union expressly to extend and perpetuate their slavery.

Events soon proved our apprehension too well founded. President Johnson launched his plan of reconstruction, and the States commenced their reorganization under it. Each of the States which remain unrepresented in Congress was placed completely under the sway of what had been its Rebel element. And not one of these States, as thus reconstructed, conceded the right of suffrage to the blacks, nor even to that better portion of them whom no man will soberly pronounce personally unfit to exercise that right.

On the contrary, those States—that is, the ex-Rebels of those States, restored to sway by President Johnson's "policy"—proceeded forthwith to deal with them as follows:—

North Carolina forbade the reception of negro testimony by her courts, except in cases where blacks are parties. No contract with or by a person of color should be valid unless reduced to writing and witnessed by a white. The marriage of a white to a colored person was declared void, and a punishable misdemeanor. And every person having an eighth of black blood was declared a person of color.

Mississippi enacted degrading laws bearing solely on colored persons similar to the above, and prescribed in addition that no colored person should keep or bear arms (Alabama adopted this also), and by vagrant, apprentice, and kindred acts, reduced her colored population (a majority of the whole) to a state of virtual slavery. The act for reclaiming fugitives for labor was quite as harsh as the Fugitive Slave law; every colored child who is an orphan or whose parents are unable to support it must be apprenticed; every colored person must have a lawful home; every laborer quitting his employer's service without good cause must forfeit all his wages; and, finally, all the penal laws against slaves and free negroes were expressly revived and made applicable to freedmen. In short, it would not have been practicable for a majority of the blacks to have kept out of prison and out of slavery if those laws had been allowed to stand.

—So it was throughout the States now awaiting reconstruction from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—not merely an absolute, peremptory denial to the colored people of all voice in making or modifying their laws or choosing their rulers, but a superaddition thereto of the most invidious, insulting tyrannical enactments, calculated to invade their rights, harrow their feelings, and render their nominal liberty a mockery and a curse. And all this was exulted over by the ex-Rebel journals as certain to make them deplore their emancipation. And, while the greatest stress is now laid on the fact that the blacks are ignorant (through whose fault?) no step was taken in a single State to dispel that ignorance by the establishment of common schools open to colored children.

Now, we challenge the *Times* to show, either that we have misrepresented the action of these Johnsonized States, or that "the President's plan" contemplated the overruling of these cruel, degrading enactments. If not, how can the *Times* ignore these facts in arraigning the North as deficient in magnanimity and generosity?

Had "the South"—that is, the ex-Rebel South—evinced a particle of these qualities in its dealings with its own colored people—nay, had it treated that population with a decent approach to justice—we firmly believe that the North would have shown abundant magnanimity. Or had Johnson's "policy" provided effectively against Rebel tyranny over the Southern blacks, we believe it must have prevailed. But such legislation as we have instanced, elucidated by the Memphis and New Orleans massacres, enlightened and aroused the North. It was seen that such magnanimity as Johnson desired and the Philadelphia arm-in-arm Convention upheld, was incompatible with justice and good faith to the four millions of Southern blacks whose efforts and prayers had powerfully aided to vanquish the Rebellion—hence the public reprobation of that policy. It fell, not because the North lacked magnanimity, but because "the South" (so-called) sought to wreak on her defenseless blacks its revengeful wrath at the failure of the Rebellion.

But let bygones be bygones. Here is *one* journal in the North that has always been openly, zealously desirous of speedy and thorough reconstruction on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. And we mean by impartial suffrage that all Rebels as well as all blacks shall vote, unless disfranchised for some other crime than rebellion or treason. Will the *Times* instance *one* distinctively Southern journal that advocates, or has advocated, any basis of reconstruction which, in *its* judgment, is fairer or more magnanimous?

The Revolutionary Movement in Italy.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is not easy to form any well-defined theory of the movement in Italy. The "Party of Action," as it is called, is that which has given the King of Italy three-fourths of his present possessions, and which has raised Italy herself to a respectable position among the foremost nations of Europe. Its leader is a prisoner of state. Without a violation of his parole he can take no active part in the invasion of the Roman States. His arrest, nevertheless, has been the signal for outbreaks at different points of the Roman frontier. In Viterbo, and in several other districts, the insurrection was reported as extremely serious. The commander of the Roman forces had applied at Florence for aid, and the King's advisers had made no favorable response to the appeal. Alarm was naturally felt lest—as a consequence of these events—the friendly relations of France and Italy should be disturbed.

Whether the facts of the case are faithfully narrated or not, it is clear that things are gradually shaping themselves for a rupture of the treaty of September. Italy feels, and feels naturally, that she owes more to France than is consistent with her complete independence. That feeling was the inspiration and the motive of the Prussian alliance, which relieved the Florence Government, in part, from the overwhelming patronage of their Imperial friend, and gave them an opportunity of working out some portion of the scheme of Italian unification by other and possibly less selfish agencies.

The Prussian alliance gave to Italy her natural northern frontier. That alliance, at the same time, led the way to the humiliation of France, in the Danish-German principalities, at Sadowa, when the Rhenish frontier was sought to be made a new dispute, and finally at Luxembourg. The joining of hands by Italy and Prussia has thus struck a fearful blow at French ascendancy in Europe. Italy may have been ungrateful, but Italian statesmanship was so skilfully used throughout the whole of the complications growing out of the German question, that the Emperor of the French was made an assenting party in every step of the negotiations which led to the open rupture between Prussia and Austria, and to the open alliance between Prussia and Italy. That alliance, up to a certain point, was actively promoted in Paris. The trouble has been that it led to doubts which were not bargained for by the Imperial patron of Italy; that it inured chiefly to the aggrandizement of the new North German power, and prepared the way for the relief of Italy from perpetual bondage to France.

This Roman upheaval cannot be disconnected from the relations which Italy has established for herself by the German alliance. She secured more than was bargained for in that alliance. She rid herself of an oppressive sense of obligation to France. She made it apparent that the sentiment of Liberal Europe was on her side, whatever might be the policy of the French Emperor, or the special interest of the French nation. The Roman outbreaks are as likely as not to turn out an Imperial diversion from the perplexing condition of affairs in Liberal Europe. The circular of the Prussian Minister, declaring in the same breath his belief in the pacific nature of the conference of Salzburg, and his purpose to proceed, by constitutional means, with the incorporation of North and South Germany into one political body, is the most provoking paper that the French Government has had submitted to it since the present dynasty was established.

The Roman question, then, viewed in its present form, may prove a good Imperial card for the time. Even if the movement should result as the revolutionary party expect it to do, there is much gained for the Emperor and his system in turning up as the Chief Defender of the Faith. There is a diversion of the political mind of France from the serious humiliation involved in the defiance so coolly thrown down by the Prussian minister. There is a chance of demanding indemnity from Italy for what Imperial logic might easily prove to be a violation of the treaty of September. And there is, beyond all, the prospect of preventing the domestic concerns of France from thrusting themselves too rudely before the Imperial eye and under the gaze of Europe. Whether these Roman outbreaks are the work solely of the revolutionary party, or whether they are encouraged by outside influence, they inure, for the time, to the credit and sustenance of French Imperialism.

A Way to Reduce the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. World.

In a prosecution for larceny proof may be given of possession by the accused of the stolen article. So, too, possession of a large amount of money, several weeks after the criminal act, not identified as the stolen property, is admitted as tending to prove, in connection with evidence of the previous property of the defendant, a single act of larceny by him. We remember to have read a report of a case tried in Massachusetts, where the charge, against a ticket-master of a railroad, was in the nature of embezzlement, extending over a period of two years. The railroad brought a civil action against its former ticket-master, claiming to recover of him a large sum, upon the ground that he had fraudulently abstracted and appropriated it to his own use while in the employment of the road. The railroad could not establish its case by direct proof, but was compelled to resort to circumstantial evidence. It offered to prove that the defendant, when he entered upon the employment referred to, was insolvent; that his salary had been limited to a certain amount, and that, subsequent to his alleged misdoings, he was the owner of large property, far exceeding the aggregate of all his salary while in the service of the railroad. This proposition was denounced by the counsel of the ticket-master as monstrous in law, and not sanctioned by the rules of evidence. It was urged that to permit the introduction of evidence by the railroad of the defendant's poverty and riches, would compel the latter to prove transactions and negotiations during all that time from which the property in his possession resulted. The Court, however, admitted the evidence, telling the jury that it was not a competent way to prove that money had been abstracted from the railroad, but if they were satisfied from other testimony that the railroad had really lost money, then they could consider the insolvency and subsequent solvency of the ticket-master as bearing on the inquiry whether he had abstracted or appropriated the money.

It would be edifying to see this rule of law practically applied by the Government to its internal revenue officers, in a suit begun to recover money belonging to the United States embezzled by them. That the Government has lost money can be substantiated by the *Tribune* editors, who assert that half a million a day is a fair statement of the amount. The next question would be whether the accused officer of the internal revenue had taken any, and how much. A plenty of witnesses could be called to testify to the general bad character, in an official sense, of the men appointed by the present Republican administration, and confirmed by a radical Senate. Commissioner Wells, in his report of December, 1866, says:—"That a very large percentage of these losses is due to the incompetency, neglect, or complicity of officials, no one who has had any experience in the supervision of our revenue system can doubt." Mr. McCulloch, in his communication to Congress of July 18, 1867, testifies that his "officers have been not only inefficient in the discharge of their duties, but in many cases they have been suspected of *direct complicity* with dishonest men to defraud the Government." Commissioner Rollins declares, under date of July 16, 1867:—"I regret to state that distillers and holders of spirits seem to have turned their attention to corrupting the revenue officers themselves, and am mortified by the apparent frequency of these cases." To remedy this evil and stop the admitted embezzlement, the Metropolitan Revenue Board was organized—a temporizing expedient, which treated only symptoms, and did not touch the cause of the disease. But the Board has, by the necessity of removing one of its members, furnished other testimony useful to the Government in the suit we are considering.

There would be testimony enough forthcoming to justify introduction of evidence as to the insolvency of most of the internal revenue and law officers when appointed, and their better pecuniary condition now. We can imagine the feelings with which some officer of the Government in New York, or Ohio, or Michigan, or elsewhere, who, as collector, assessor, special agent, or district-attorney, has been concerned in the administration of the revenue law, contemplates the disclosures in his case if the facts were made public of his slender means, economical habits when appointed to office, and his changed condition now, with a fine house, plenty of horses, much jewelry, and altogether unlike the poverty-stricken individual he was when he passed the ordeal of a Republican Senate. And yet, Republican office-holder, the time may not be far distant when the people will demand all these things to be revealed and the guilty one to be a victim of that justice which conquered Kohnstainer, and so wrestled with Henderson, publisher of the *Evening Post*.

To the public this legal notion of ours holds out bright visions of reduced indebtedness. What an enormous sum would be gained to the Treasury if Mr. McCulloch's Republican officials could be compelled to disgorge, as was the ticket-master in the case referred to! We commend our idea to Mr. Tracy, who appears to be the only District-Attorney who has courage to deal with Government officials, and does not content himself with hallooing about a few casks of lager beer seized on a cart, or a poor Dutch distiller arrested.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30§4p

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

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Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

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"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
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Have You any Skin Diseases?
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A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment

Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

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Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
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A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $928, and No. 180 for $898·24, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
9 24 tf No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FIRE IN THE NINTH WARD.—The alarm of fire about a quarter to 10 o'clock on Saturday night was caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the four-story brick building fronting at No. 43 North Eighth street, extending back in the form of an "L," and coming out on Filbert street. The house is owned by William Warnock, and is occupied by E. R. Lee, as a hoop-skirt and dry-goods establishment on the first floor, the main salesroom being on Eighth street.

The second story, on Filbert street, is occupied by C. Henry, as a bonnet bleaching establishment. He has an insurance in the Spring Garden Insurance Company, which will probably cover his loss.

The fire originated in the second story, and burnt up through the third and fourth stories in the rear portion of the building, doing considerable damage. The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 5 o'clock was caused by the rekindling of the embers at the above-named fire.

The loss of William Warnock is estimated at $3000, fully insured in the Fire Association. That of E. R. Lee, will amount to at least $2000 by water, insured. C. Henry, loses $1000 on stock, etc., insured in the Spring Garden Insurance Company. John Money, notion dealer, occupied a portion of the same floor; loss about $1200 by water. He has a policy for $300 in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The third and fourth stories were used for the manufacture of paper boxes by William Barnes; loss by fire $1500, insured in the Spring Garden. The origin of the fire is not definitely known.

PUGILISTIC ASPIRANTS IN DURESS.—The police of the First District were informed on Saturday night that a prize-fight was to take place at daybreak on Sunday morning near the Point Breeze Gas Works. A squad of men, in charge of Lieutenant Larzalere, repaired to that neighborhood at an early hour, and discovered that the information was true. Men were seen preparing a ring, while a large number of their friends were lying on the ground for concealment.

Before the police could reach the spot the alarm was given, and the entire crowd started across the fields. The police pursued them, firing their pistols in the air. After a short chase twenty-one of the party were arrested and taken to the Fifth District Police Station, and locked up to await a hearing. During yesterday all but five procured bail, and were allowed to go at large. The principals of the fight, it is supposed, made their escape with a crowd that was too far off for the police to reach.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white man, aged about fifty years, was found drowned yesterday at Race street wharf. Deceased is five feet seven inches high, and had brown hair and a brown goatee. He wore a black alpaca coat, black vest, and dark pants and gaiter boots. A letter, bearing date of October 2, 1867, was found in one of his pockets, stating that owing to the scarcity of hands, a coat in his possession would not be done that week. The letter had the name of F. A. Neffendorf, No. 1027 Charlotte street, signed to it. The deceased is supposed to have been a German. The Coroner took charge of the body.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E. Murdoch commences the second week of his very successful engagement this evening, and offers for the attraction of the evening Sheridan's sparkling comedy of *The School for Scandal*, which will be excellently cast, and will be performed in an admirable manner throughout. We look for the presence of a large and fashionable audience to-night. It must be remembered that Mr. Murdoch's present engagement is a limited one, and will be devoted mainly to the production of the best old comedies known to be most popular now. The new company is certainly first-rate. Mr. Sedley Smith is a capital old man, and Messrs. Leake and McManus are careful and promising actors. Miss Virginia Buchanan is very pretty in form and feature, but has a sort of crudeness of style and a multiplicity of mannerisms which militate greatly against her success as a histrion; these may and we hope will be corrected. Mrs. Eberle is a very happy "old woman;" she will be a great favorite with the habitues of the Chesnut. Of Miss Josie Orton, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. Lennox, and Mr. Michael Woolf we need say nothing of praise: They are established favorites here. The orchestra, under Professor Benjamin E. Woolf, is enlarged this season and much improved. Some delightful classical and popular selections are given every evening, those from Mozart and other old masters being often received with applause from the appreciative audiences who attend the Murdoch *soirees*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew will produce Falconer's very successful new play of *Innisfallen* this evening. The scenery, stage furniture, and appointments are all new and unusually handsome. We venture, from a cursory glance, to predict that the fastidious folks who frequent the Arch have never seen anything neater. Miss Kate Reignolds has been engaged especially to perform the principal female *role*, that of "Maggie Maguire." Miss Reignolds is a pleasing, vivacious comedienne, and has achieved a great success in this part in New York, Boston, Providence, New Haven, and other cities of the East. Mr. Edmund Falconer, the author of the new play, will also sustain an important *role*, and will superintend the production of the piece. We have no doubt that *Innisfallen* will have a great run at the Arch. We had almost forgot to mention that the entire strength of the new Company will be brought forward in the cast of the new piece.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the management have effected an engagement with the Philadelphia favorite—Miss Charlotte Thompson—who will make her first appearance to-night in one of her best characters. "Lottie" has been away from home a great while, travelling in the West, where she has gained triumphs everywhere. Her acting is even better than formerly, and although rather more *embonpoint* in person, is just as pretty as ever, and has the same joyous, ringing laugh that delighted us so much a few years since, when, as an humble stock actress, she was working up to a position of influence and importance in her profession. Miss Charlotte Thompson will be supported by Mr. F. Mordaunt, Mr. Chapman, Miss Lena Prentice, Mr. Fawcett, and other favorites.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—An entirely new programme has been arranged for the present week, introducing Fox's great Variety Troupe in many excellent ballets, pantomimes, farces, songs, and jamborees! The Rainbow Fountain, a truly scientific discovery, will remain a week longer.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the *Black Crook* will be presented every night until further notice.

MR. J. LUTHER RINGWALT continues his very instructive lectures on "*Westward Ho!*" during the present week. In these last six lectures in Philadelphia Mr. Ringwalt will introduce some new matters relative to mining, the Indians, etc., and will exhibit twenty new views, in addition to those shown last week. All who are interested in the Great West (and who is not?) should hear Mr. Ringwalt's addresses.

AT THE New Philadelphia Opera House, Seventh street, below Arch, Tunison & Co.'s famous minstrel troupe will appear in a first-rate bill of novelties. Eph Horn, Sam Sanford, Frank Moran, W. Budworth, and C. Church will arrange the "little humors" of the evening as heretofore.

MR. HABELMAN'S COSTUME CONCERTS.—Theodore Habelman will give two concerts [illegible] operatic costume at Horticultural [illegible] in October 15 and 16. He will be [illegible] Hall, on talented corps of singers [illegible] assisted by a lend the orchestra. W[illegible], and Carl Sentz will Seelig will sing [illegible] learn that Mad'lle Anna made a great [illegible] hit, at the Chesnut, in *The Jewess*, last winter.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES F. ISEMINGER, Executor of the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street (second story), in the City of Philadelphia.

EGBERT K. NICHOLS, Auditor.

10 4 fmw 5t

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	6·03	MOON RISES	6·05
SUN SETS	5·33	HIGH WATER	8·55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JAMES T. YOUNG,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
Cella	New York	London	Oct. 12
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 12
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque W. H. Jenkins, Patten, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Br. barque Roanoke, Davis, 16 days from Porto Cabello, in ballast to J. Dallett & Co.

Steamer Annie, Tuft, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Ship Zouave, Whitmore, New Orleans, do.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Salisbury, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Ring Dove, Wooster, Bridgeport, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Lynn, do.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Captain.

St'r Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig E. M. Heslen, Jones, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Sallie Veasey, Marion, 1 day from New Castle, with grain to J. Barrett.

Steamer Claymont, Carr, from Richmond, via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 4—9 P. M.—A barque, supposed to be the Linda, from Caibarien for Philadelphia, came to the Breakwater last night, and remains, in company with a fleet of vessels, wind bound. There has been no communication with any of them to-day, on account of the heavy sea setting in. Wind NE., and blowing fresh. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Southwest Pass 30th ult.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Mira, Dix, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, put into Louisburg, C. B., 25th ult, through stress of weather.

Barque G. Palmer, Yeamon, hence, at Stettin 18th ultimo.

Brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, for Philadelphia, was at Altavela 11th ult.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, hence, at Stettin 18th ult.

Brig Normanby, Otis, hence at Ivigtut 4th ult.

Schr Grace Clifton, Otis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 5th inst.

Schr G. Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 3d inst.

Schr L. Raymond, hence, at Norwich 3d inst.

Schrs Revenue, Gandy; C. R. Vickery, Benton; H. Hobart, Manson; and Oneida, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.

Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 3d inst.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, for Philadelphia, sailed from Plymouth 3d inst.

Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs; Moonlight, Berry; Cohassett, Gibbs; Sarah, Cobb; and J. H. Perry, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 4th inst.

Schr Mary Patten, hence for Salem, at Edgartown 3d inst.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia, ran ashore at Sandford Point, Hell Gate, on Friday afternoon, and carried away rudder, but was subsequently towed off by steamtug Barrett.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 5th inst.

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

J. A. GETZE,

9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD

HAS REMOVED

HIS STOCK OF

Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,

AND

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,

TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 1tt North Side, above Ninth.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628,

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY;

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24 §

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

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C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. MASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621	Woollen blankets.
7,211	Rubber do.
5,058	Do. Ponchos.
68,485	Pegged Bootees, pairs.
83,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,835	Pegged Boots, pairs.
22,964	Great Coats, horse.
103,992	Do. do. foot.
25,418	Grey Flannel shirts.
69,919	Domet shirts.
134	Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.
824	Jackets, Cav. do.
262	Unif. coats, Engineers.
26	do. do. Ordnance.
316	do. do. Art. Music.
981	do. do. Inft. do.
10,600	Mosquito bars.
226,323	Knapsacks.
3,999	do. straps, sets.
169,201	Haversacks, painted.
236	do. unpainted.
212,511	Canteens.
4,255	Cotton overalls.
1,142,178	Hat Numbers.
19,499	do. Feathers.
1,022	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,060	Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.
4,095½	Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.
100	Scale Buttons, prs.
434	Hosp. Stewards Letters U.
437	Hosp. Stewards Letters S.
1,582	Scale slides, pairs.
4,517	Cap Covers.
3,163	Files.
362	Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21	Red Hair Plumes.
13,603	Pickaxes.
16,825	do. handles
16,836	Axes, felling.
6,069	do. handles.
16,616	do. slings.
33,597	Hatchets.
24,999	do. handles.
19,242	do. slings.
9,666	Spades.
1,744	Shovels.
5,546	Stove-Pipe, pieces of
2	Camp Color Staffs.
35	Canteen Straps.
66,308	Mess Pans.
26,694	Camp Kettles.
2	Sibley Tents.
47	Wall Tent Flies.
3	Marquee Tents.
326	Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
58,548	Stable frocks.
244,632	C. F. drawers.
7,664	Domet do.
15,400	Trowsers, horse.
107,131	Forage caps.
32,274	Unif. hats, untrimmed.
91,396	Do. Inft., trimm'd.
3,678	Do. Cav., trimm'd.
995	Do. Art., trimm'd.
184,836	Great Coat straps.
18,468	Jackets, Cav., privates.
8,285	Unif. coats, Inft., do.
2,859	Do. do. Art., do.
217,413	Hat cords, Inft.
460	do. Hospital Stewards.
144	Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
8	Tulips, do. do.
227,112	Hat Eagles.
7,426	do. castles.
4,032	Shells and flames.
50,815	Crossed sabres.
42,668	do. cannon.
277,148	Hat bugles.
39,797	do. cords, Cavalry.
80,197	do. do. Artillery.
1,262,604	do. letters.
38	do. Cord and Tassels.
439	Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
23	Knit Drawers.
200	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425	Trowsers, foot, B's.
104	Pairs Bootees, do.
109	Shirts, Flannel, do.
759	Grey Blue Great Coats foot.
74	Trowsers, foot.
156	Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
17	Talmas and Hoods
159	Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14	Turbans, Zouave.
963	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,808	Common do. do.
10,747	Hospital Tent Pins, large.
13,398	Do. do., small.
378,043	Common do.
3,327	Wall do., large.
2,698	Stoves for Sibley Tents.
108	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216	prs. Chevrons.
691,649½	yds. Worsted Lace.
5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376	Leather N'k St'ks.
55,912	Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51	Iron Pots.
1,310	Machine Sewed bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A., in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, will be sold at auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, October 14, at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

72	Chopping Axes and handles.
516	Blankets.
15,000	Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.)
5,000	Tire Bolts.
215	Bail Buckets.
352	Gum do.
2,152	Breast Chains.
4,280	Halter do.
1,337	Trace do.
111	Hay Forks.
176 sets	Lead Mule Harness.
84 sets	Wheel Mule Harness.
655 feet	large fire Hose.
589 feet	leather Hose.
392 feet	small water do.
100	Picks.
1,741 lbs.	Manilla Rope.
50	Cross Cut Saws.
134	Shovels.
1	Iron Safe.
45	Anvils.
113	Brace Bits.
144	Mule Bits.
282	Riding Bridle Bits.
1,160	Wagon Bridles.
153	Ambulance Bridles.
414	Office Chairs.
3,656	H. & M. Collars.
1,046	Wagon Covers.
99	Office Desks.
939	Handsaw Files.
982	assorted Files.
706	Head Halters and Straps.
300 lbs.	Sheet Iron.
494 yards	Cocoa Matting.
300 joints	Stove Pipe.
600	Breeching Rings.
60	McClellan Saddles.
40	Wagon Saddles.
18,900 lbs.	Grain Sacks.
687 lbs.	Sheet Zinc.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within ten days.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 5 7t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

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SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK..........Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, October 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Wednesday, October 30

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	105	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	115	To Paris	[illegible]

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON..........CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 12, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING House, No. 1608 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.

The furniture can be sold with the house.

Apply on the premises. 10 3 10t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to

C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,
10 3 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1§ PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 5 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [10 2 5t

ARMY BROGANS,

On Tuesday,

October 8, 10,000 pairs sewed army brogans. 1t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On four months' credit.

On Thursday Morning.

October 10, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 4 5t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 7 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

October 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 10 5 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIER MIRRORS, LARGE BOOKCASE, CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC., ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

9th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1124 Walnut street, the entire furniture. 10 7 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by catalogue.

On Thursday Morning,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [10 7 3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,

The Organ of the Manufacturers of the United States,

THE "PROTECTIONIST,"

And American Manufacturers' Monthly Circular.

A Commercial Journal advocating a Tariff for the Protection of American Manufactures.

The recent publication of the "LEAGUE," the organ of the "American Free Trade League," devoted to the propagation of doctrines and measures hostile to our manufacturing interests renders this Journal a necessity, not only to the manufacturer, but to the people at large, who are ever anxious to be thoroughly informed on all subjects connected with our national welfare.

The "PROTECTIONIST, AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' CIRCULAR" is published Monthly, AT $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Every one interested in Home Manufactures should subscribe to this Journal.

Send in your orders at once.

J. HERBERT,

PUBLISHER OF THE "PROTECTIONIST,"

10 4 fmw3t No. 307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, passengers for New York will take the 9 A. M., 1·30, and 6·30 P. M. lines.

FARE..........$3·25

Returning from New York to West Philadelphia Depot at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

10 4 3t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH..........Lessee and Manager.
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
with the
ELITE AND BEAUTY OF PHILADELPHIA;
to witness the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the magnificent
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
who are received nightly with
SHOUTS OF ADMIRATION.

NOTICE.—Residents of adjoining towns have now an opportunity of witnessing this Grand Spectacle and return home at an early hour. The performance closes at 10¾ o'clock.

A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Seats secured without extra charge at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, CHESNUT Street, above Seventh street, and at the ACADEMY from 10 until 3 o'clock.

RISTORI—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........J. GRAU

MR. GRAU has the honor to announce that MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will give a short season of FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, commencing on MONDAY, October 21.

The season will be inaugurated by the celebrated tragedy of ELIZABETH, in which M'me RISTORI will sustain her admirable impersonation of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The Company of M'me RISTORI has been much augmented by new Artists. Among them is Signor BOZZO, who is one of the few great Dramatic Artists possessed by Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations, and who will make his first appearance in Philadelphia in the important role of ESSEX. Second night, MARY STUART. Third night, MARIE ANTOINETTE. The subscriptions for the season of five nights will commence on MONDAY, October 14. 10 7 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.
LAST WEEK OF
THE GREAT HISTRIONIC ARTIST,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 7, 1867,
He will appear in his great impersonation of
CHARLES SURFACE,
in Sheridan Knowle's noble Comedy, entitled
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
Supported by the
BEST STOCK COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Tuesday..........THE GAMESTER
Wednesday..........THE WONDER
Thursday..........MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
Friday—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. E. MURDOCH.
THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FAMILY MATINEE
CASTE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾.
FIRST NIGHT OF INNISFALLEN.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
First time in Philadelphia, Edmund Falconer's great Drama, with new Scenery, etc., entitled
INNISFALLEN.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in her original part of
KATY MAGUIRE.
The author EDMUND FALCONER, as Terrence O'Ryan.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. FALCONER.
In preparation—SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 7, first appearance of the accomplished actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, conceded by the public and the press the FIRST ACTRESS OF THE DAY. She will appear in her enchanting character of
PAULINE,
In Bulwer's beautiful play, in five acts, of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
To conclude with Drama of THE SENTINEL.
Linda (first appearance)..........Miss Effie Germon

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S
MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS..........Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD..........Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH
EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN,
W. BUDWORTH, C. CHURCH,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED
COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—LAST WEEK OF "THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS." J. L. RINGWALT'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES will be repeated every evening during the week, commencing MONDAY, October 7, 1867, and while each entertainment will be complete in itself, he will speak particularly of THE PACIFIC RAILROADS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, October 7 and October 8. THE MINES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 9 and October 10. THE INDIAN QUESTION, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, October 11 and October 12.

The Lectures will be illustrated by a large number of Maps, Paintings, and Views, including many never heretofore exhibited of the Rocky Mountain Gold Regions, Gold Ores, and the famous YO SEMITE VALLEY.

Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. 10 7 2t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. Jean Louis, Musical Director of Mendelssohn Society.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M. Fare 15 cents each way. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. stopping at CHESTER and HOOK to Wilmington 15 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 26f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1867.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

The Campaign of 1867.

THIS evening sees the close of the brief though bitter campaign of 1867. It has been an acrimonious one on the part of the Democracy, and an active one so far as the Republican party was concerned. By the time that this has met the eyes of our readers, the excitements of debate will have almost subsided, and the people have gathered themselves up for the final action on the morrow. In looking back over our share in the contest, we see nothing we would retract, not a word or line which we would erase. We have sought to treat those of our opponents who were entitled to respect in as courteous a manner as was possible. We think we have succeeded. While we have opposed them more strongly than any other paper in our city, yet we do not think that even our enemies will accuse us of having violated the rules of courtesy. We have studiously refrained from attacking any of our opponents personally. In the cases of the Judges we have gone further, and given them all the claims of individual worth which their friends demand for them. In this respect our course will compare most favorably with that of our Democratic neighbor, which has vilified our candidates, and thrown aside all the rules of decency in its scurrilous abuse. We sought to elevate the contest above mere personality, and, so far as we are concerned, we do not see anything in our expressions of opinion which should merit retraction.

The contest, as it is to-day presented to our people, differs but little from that of last year. The great antagonism between Andrew Johnson and the people still continues. To-day, as a year ago, the question to be decided at the polls is whether or not the course of the President meets the approval of the people. If any Democrat is elected to-morrow, it will be hailed as a triumph for Andrew Johnson. After the election, we will hear no more of personal popularity or a war record. It will be a party triumph, and over all the land will go the tidings that Philadelphia, the citadel of loyalty, the stronghold of Republicanism, that city which refused to do honor to Andrew Johnson, and which has ever been the warmest in its sympathy for the cause of Union, that it has to-day been carried for the President, and the might of the radicals has been broken. We envy not the responsibility of those Republicans who will thus endanger the clear record of our city, and place Philadelphia along with New York in her adhesion to the cause of Mr. Johnson. We repeat that, if Judge Ludlow, or Mr. Lyle, or any Democrat is elected in Philadelphia, it will be heralded from Maine to Texas that the Quaker City has given way, and that the Administration has triumphed in the very Gibraltar of the radical faith. Fellow Republican citizens, are you willing to have such a despatch flash over the wires, disheartening our friends and inspiriting our enemy? Shall we by our votes thus place our city in this false attitude, and by the moral force of her example endanger our sister State of New York? We beseech those Republicans who have been earnest during the war—who have lent all the weight of their influence to discountenance treason, to hesitate before they scratch a single name from our regular ticket. It is not a question of men—it is a question of principle. Those whom we might support as personal friends; if found in the ranks of the enemy, upholding the banner of Andrew Johnson, we shall oppose with all our might.

It behooves our citizens to think of the consequences. We are no alarmists. We are not striving for political capital; but as between man and man, loyal citizen to loyal citizen, we say to you that if the Democratic party succeeds to-morrow, God save our country from the mad exultation of Andrew Johnson! Intoxicated with what he will deem a reaction in the North in favor of his schemes, he will dare anything; and we tremble when we think of what acts of tyranny he may essay to do. *The country is on the brink of another civil war.* If Andrew Johnson is endorsed, he will attempt deeds which will arouse the nation, and then there will not be left one stone upon another throughout all the rebellious South. The spirit of the people is long suffering, but it will not endure forever; and when Andrew Johnson attempts his new deeds of violence, as he will if the Democracy succeeds, there will be such a scene in the North as will rival the early days of 1861. It has been authoritatively stated by those who have the President's confidence, that he is but "laying on his oars," and waiting to see the result of the election in Pennsylvania. We have no reason to doubt but that this is true, and upon the result will be founded his decision. If we rebuke this usurper and elect the Republican nominee, then all danger will be past. The vindictive Executive is a coward at heart, and unless encouraged will not dare to continue in his career of violence. But if seemingly supported there are no lengths too great for him to go. By our success, then, safety is assured; by our defeat great danger is incurred. Can we hesitate? Can loyal Philadelphia hesitate one moment in her choice between such an alternative. Let those who support Andrew Johnson at any cost vote for his representatives—the Democratic nominees; but let those who discountenance his actions and fear to encourage his violence, vote the entire Republican ticket without scratching.

Citizens! Patriots! Soldiers! to you we utter one last appeal. The destiny of the country is in your hands. Will you save it by decided action in favor of the old cause, in whose support you have so often aided, or will you by default, or actual opposition, precipitate our suffering country into new dangers, and possibly new wars? Let each think well of his action, and act as he will give an account as a citizen of our great free country, as a patriot and as a man.

"Coriolanus" Lyle.

MR. P. LYLE has assumed a grand *rôle*, and has determined to rival Forrest in his personations of "Coriolanus." The morning papers contain a card from the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, in which he stands before the people and humbly craves their suffrages, showing to their astonished eyes his wounds. Mr. Lyle thinks we have gone back to the days of ancient Rome, and that it is essential to success to come in person and cringe and fawn before the people, praying "my good sirs" to give him their voices. He seems to think that by turning a beggar he can weary the people of Philadelphia with his importunity, and thus gain their votes. The sight of a "gallant soldier" parading his deeds before his fellow-citizens, calling on them, "Look on me, a hero of twenty-eight battles; see what I have done; give me your voices," is one which makes us blush for self-respect, and for the absence of that true spirit of modesty which should characterize a real soldier. In his self-advertisement we find the following record of his services, a sort of modest autobiography:—

"During these campaigns I was with my command in twenty-eight battles; and it is a matter of sincere pride to me that my conduct then, *and at all other times, received the full commendations of my superior officers.* It has been my good fortune also to have instructed in military duty more than six hundred of the officers who served in the national army during the war against the Rebellion."

Oh, modest veteran! Why, he does not even boast of a Menesius to sound his praises. What a consul he would have made for Rome! How well he would have figured in such a scene as ruined "Coriolanus"! How he would have cringed and begged, and never hesitated to show his wounds! No keeping them in private from the people. He would have exposed them in the forum, and gloried in the exposure. With all earnestness, and without the sarcasm of the ancient Roman, he is to-day saying to all who will listen:—

"Here come more voices—
Your voices: for your voices I have fought;
Watched for your voices; for your voices, bear
Of wounds two dozen odd; battles thrice six
I have seen, and heard of; for your voices have
Done many things, some less, some more: your voices:
Indeed, I would be consul."

It remains to be seen whether this sacrifice of self-respect, of soldierly modesty, of decency, will receive its reward, or whether the people will turn to the old Roman standard and judge of a man by his own words. We rather think that greater weight would have been added to "Coriolanus" Lyle's words if he had allowed some one else to sound his praises. The glory of his history may be well calculated for Roman admiration, but it seems to us that if the wounds were pointed out by another it would have greatly heightened the dramatic effect. Despite his self-abasement, we fear our modern "Coriolanus" will, like his namesake of old, lose his wished-for office. He will not then go to the Volscians, for he has gone to them already.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

The National Peril.

IF Andrew Johnson be an honest patriot at heart, and striving to do what he can to restore justice and harmony to the country, he is so stupidly ignorant, so wofully mistaken, so perversely counselled, so desperately obstinate, that he succeeds only in casting himself before the wheels of progress at every step that he takes. But among his eccentricities is a pretended reliance on the voice of the people. A more consummate coward was never entrusted with the destinies of a great nation. He has not the courage to adopt a "policy" upon its merits, and then, like old Davy Crockett, being once sure that he is right, "to go ahead." He is perpetually appealing to the people here and there, forever in doubt as to whether he has interpreted aright the *vox Dei* which speaks through the *vox populi*. In this way alone can we account for the hesitation which has marked his course of late. He has, without any qualification, pronounced the so-called Military bills passed at the last two sessions of Congress unconstitutional, and yet he has attempted to enforce them after a fashion. No sooner has he selected the agents for carrying out their provisions than he complains of the interpretation which is put upon them, and Sheridan and Sickles are relieved of their commands. And then he appoints as their successors tried soldiers, whose first official acts are confirmatory of every vital measure of their predecessors.

The fruits of this vacillation are seen on all sides. By his denunciation of the acts of Congress he has inspired the unrepentant Rebels with hope; and by the assignment of such soldiers as Sheridan, Sickles, Hancock, and Canby to the command of the Military Districts, he has disgusted his adherents in the Northern States. And now he has paused in anxiety and alarm, to await the result of the elections which are to be held to-morrow in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa. Once more he appeals to the people, and once more the voice of the people will be heard. If the Democratic party bears off the palm in these three great States, Andrew Johnson will pick up fresh courage, and when Congress meets in November they will find him just as obstinate and just as stupid as they found him on the 5th of July last. But if Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa speak out in tones that are not to be mistaken, we imagine that the task of Congress will be comparatively an easy one, and that the only impediments which will be thrown in its way will be the harmless protestations of the man who accidentally occupies the chief position in the nation. The forcible installation of the unreconstructed members from the Southern States is again revived and discussed by the adherents of the President, and if the result of the elections to-morrow be favorable to this scheme, the cause of liberty, justice, and harmony will be placed in great peril. Backed by the voice of three great States, and by the counsel of such men as Seward and Stanbery, the mischief that Andrew Johnson may work will be incalculable, even if he fail in his attempt to force upon Congress men whom that body has solemnly and repeatedly declared it will not receive. The duty of the people is therefore plain. Let them thunder forth from the ballot-box their condemnation of "my policy" in all its variations and vacillations. Let Andrew Johnson have before him the unmistakable assurance that the nation estimates him at his true worth.

Remember Your Duty To-Morrow.

IF the Democratic ticket succeeds at the polls in this city to-morrow, it will result only from the apathy of the Republican voters. No reasonable man doubts that we have a clear majority of several thousands on the list of taxable inhabitants. The total registry last year amounted to 141,898; while the total vote for Governor was 103,022. The registry this year foots up 144,272, and if the 38,776 voters who kept away from the polls in 1866 will present themselves to-morrow, our average majority of 4576 will be swelled to 25,000 at the least. Republicans, you can rest assured that the great majority of the non-voters are a part and parcel of your own numbers. The time-honored maxim of your opponents is to "vote early and vote often," and to cast at least one ballot is regarded by the Democracy as a religious duty, of which but few of them fall short. If you are equally earnest and equally active, the city is safe by a majority that will strike consternation into the heart of Andrew Johnson and all his satellites. Do not forget your own vote; and when that is deposited drum up your apathetic neighbors. Let no man who is known to be a Republican be suffered to neglect his duty the country and to the principles he professes to cherish.

Another Proclamation!

MR. PETER LYLE publishes another card this morning, from which we extract all the material points:—

"To the Public—408 South Ninth street, Oct. 5, 1867—The communication appearing in several newspapers in this city, purporting to be a correct copy of a speech I made before the Democratic Convention, I pronounce incorrect. The one published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH over the signature of Mr. McAran omits words, adds others, and transposes sentences. I have refrained from answering these communications, not wishing to be brought into a newspaper controversy. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"PETER LYLE."

We desire, in connection with his denial, to state that the report published by us is sworn to by a professional phonographer, a Democrat, and that it was taken down word by word as it fell from Mr. Lyle's lips; that it has not been altered, either by transposition, addition, or omission. It is a *verbatim* report, exact in every particular. There were hundreds of persons present who heard that speech. They know whether or not our report of it is true. If it is garbled, then let the auditors come out and swear to its falsity, as we have it sworn to as true. It has been published daily in our columns for two weeks, and if it was garbled, there have been many chances of Mr. Lyle's having said so before. He now denies it, as a last card, when it is too late for us to bring other witnesses to substantiate our report. It is too late for any such denial. The time has gone by in silence, and no one who heard it has ventured to question its truth. Let the people think of it. All the Republicans are "radical rascals," and the injured Lyle was elected last year. If any of our people wish to lick the hand that smites them, to return good for evil, and to tamely accept insult and outrage, let them vote for this arrogant politician, who calls them "cheats" and "rascals." Denial is useless. The report of Mr. Lyle's speech, as published by us, is correct in every respect.

Another Democratic Rebellion Threatened.

AN article in a late number of the Pittsburg *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of Western Pennsylvania, published by James P. Barr, late Surveyor-General of this State, recommends Andrew Johnson to employ the army of the United States to "assert his rights and *put aside Congress*," and promises him that "*the Democracy will be found faithful*, as they were in the days of Jackson, *and will stand by the President*," etc. After referring to Jackson's answer to the Bank men, when they threatened rebellion, this article, absurdly placing Congress in an attitude similar to theirs, proceeds as follows:—

"If President Johnson will act up to the moral courage and firmness of the Patriot of the Hermitage, the country will be united, the people prosperous and happy. The impeachment will fall to the ground by the power and will of the Executive, who by the Constitution is clothed with the calling out of the army and navy to defend the nation, and should the President allow himself to be insulted by an *abortive Congress*, and the dignity of the people set at naught, then indeed does he deserve the punishment which a vindictive opposition would resort to, by dragging him before a Senate who have already passed sentence upon him. The people, who are the power in the Government, will never sanction or allow their President to be disgraced by a fanatical, black partisan spirit. Sooner than this calamity should take place, let him look to the commission under which, and from which, he derives his power, and by virtue of this he is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and by this commission, which he is sworn to observe and obey, let him exhibit to the world *that he will be President over all the States* in despite of destructives, *should it take blood to sprinkle Congressional seats*, to remain where the people placed him, and like Jackson, with the people at his back, *he can hang each man of them around the pillars of the Capitol.* Let the President assert his rights and *put aside Congress*, and let him grant the people their rights under the Constitution, which he is bound to do, and let him assert all the rights under and by which he holds power, by whatever measure it is for the interest of our whole country for him to adopt. *The Democracy will be found faithful* as they were in the days of Jackson, and will stand by the President. * * Now let him crown it by clearing out from place his enemies who are in power to betray the Executive. * * * None will shed tears over the graves of destructive fanatical knaves, dupes, and charlatans."

This advice to Mr. Johnson accords with the spirit that inspired the Rebellion and that now animates the unrepentent ex-Rebels and their friends, the Democrats of the North, and is in keeping with Governor Swann's course in organizing his State militia under the command of men who fought in the Rebel army. Should the Democrats succeed to-morrow in Pennsylvania and Ohio, we should soon find all the Democratic journals advising the President to disperse Congress at the point of the bayonet, to disregard the Reconstruction laws, and to open the doors of the Capitol to members of Congress chosen by the red-handed Rebels of the South, and to the few Democrats elected in the North. The plan foreshadowed, not long since, in the celebrated *Ledger* despatch, may yet be put into execution. Johnson is capable of any desperate act, lacking only the requisite courage; and the success of his friends in the great central States of the North might furnish him with this. In 1860, the success of the Republicans caused a Rebellion. In 1867, the success of the Democrats might cause another, by encouraging them and their Southern allies to attempt the completion of the original revolt. There is no doubt that Democratic victories in a few of the principal Northern States would encourage Andrew Johnson to acts of greater violence than he has yet committed, and it is not improbable that he would employ force against the lawful and legal representatives of the people. What would be the consequence of such an act, we need not now attempt to show. The reader can readily foresee what would ensue, and how the conflict thus provoked would result. But let us prevent the possibility of such a direful occurrence, by the potent but peaceful means of the ballot to-morrow. Let Pennsylvania do her duty with the ballot to-morrow, and Andrew Johnson will not dare resort to the bullet, and the country will be spared a second bloody war, such as the traitorous writer in the Pittsburg *Post* advises his friend the President to inaugurate.

THIS morning's New York *Tribune*, commenting on our election, concludes as follows:—"Judge Sharswood's friends expect to gain for him some Republican votes in Philadelphia and other eastern counties where he is known, in spite of the fact that his opinions from the bench would have paralyzed the Government and destroyed the Union, had they not been overruled. He decided that the Federal Government had no right to make its paper money a legal-tender, and that the act 'enrolling and calling out the national forces' was unconstitutional. Had those opinions been sustained, the Southern Confederacy must have been fully triumphant, and its independence recognized ere this; and such, we cannot doubt, was his purpose in making these decisions. We cannot see how Republicans can vote for such a candidate; yet some will do it. We trust they are too few to elect him.

"If there be a single Pennsylvania Republican who sees this sheet and has yet time to reach the poll of his district in time, we exhort him not to fail to vote for Henry W. Williams and the whole Republican ticket."

What our Leading Men Say To-day.

WE have been told that the people should vote for Judge Ludlow because his election is favored by a number of our leading citizens, whose names have been laid before us again and again. We have often repeated that those gentlemen were to-day opposed to the election of Judge Ludlow because he had changed his attitude, because the fight has degenerated into a political one, and that to-day they favor the election of Mr. Thayer. We let them speak for themselves. The names we give are out of a long list signed to the circular by those who had previously signed the "Ludlow call."

"To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—So strenuous and so artful have been the efforts to divert your attention from the true issues at stake in the approaching election, that we feel it a duty to remind you of the vast interests which depend upon your votes. *It is not a mere local struggle. It is not a question who is to be Sheriff, or Treasurer, or Judge.* Mr. Johnson and his allies, in their efforts to neutralize the defeat of the Rebellion, have appealed to the people of the North, and they will read in the majorities which you will cast on Tuesday the sentence whether they are triumphant or defeated.

"Mr. Johnson has arrogated to himself legislative as well as executive functions, and has appealed to you, through his Democratic allies, for support. By your votes on Tuesday you are to decide whether you approve of his usurpation, or whether you are resolved 'that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

Here then is a retraction from these gentlemen—from all of them. They do not declare against Judge Ludlow by name, but they state that it is not a question of who shall be Sheriff, or Treasurer, or *Judge*. They see as clearly as we do, that if any Republican votes for Judge Ludlow he votes against his party and in favor of a most bitter exponent of the doctrines of the Democracy. We say nothing against Judge Ludlow as a man, but as a politician we cannot give him even a silent support. We knew that the very men who attempted to elevate the Judgeship above partisanship would, now that they have failed, be found side by side with their old comrades. If the question could have been settled without a battle, these gentlemen desired it. But in the event of a contest they are unwilling to be found side by side with their ancient enemy. We are now in the midst of the battle, and we find our friends back in the ranks. The following gentlemen having some weeks ago favored Judge Ludlow as a no-party candidate, to-day retract their support from him and call on all good citizens to oppose a triumph of Andrew Johnson and vote against the Democratic nominees, for it "*is not a question of who shall be Sheriff, or Treasurer, or Judge*:"—

William M. Meredith,
Isaac Hazelhurst,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Henry C. Lea,
Henry C. Carey,
William Sellers,
Charles Gibbons,
Arthur G. Coffin,
Evan Rudolph,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
William B. Thomas,
William McMichael,
Henry Perkins,
Clarence H. Clark,
John H. Redfield,
Charles T. Prony,
Matthew Baird,
Benj. Bullock's Sons,
Horace Binney,
George H. Stuart,
Samuel H. Perkins,
Frederick Fraley,
J. G. Fell,
James Pollock,
Andrew Wheeler,
Edward Shippen,
Caleb Cope,
A. E. Borie,
Horace Binney, Jr.,
M. Carey Lea,
George H. Boker,
Henry G. Morris,
E. W. Clark,
J. S. Whitney,
Grove & Brother,
E. A. Souder & Co.,
Wetherill & Brother.

There are others who have signed this counter call who had also signed the first Ludlow circular; but we have not space to make room for them here. Elsewhere will be found the entire list. These gentlemen thus cancel what they have previously said, and call on their fellow-citizens in this great contest to vote against Andrew Johnson, and to support the Republican candidates for Sheriff, Treasurer, *Judge*, and all the other positions. Let the people heed their voice. Let them take the advice of those whose positions give it weight, and let them vote and work for the anti-Johnson candidates for every position.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

A WELL-KNOWN Philadelphia lawyer, who is not preëminent for *his* legal abilities, recently made a long appeal, through the columns of a contemporary "to all parties" to vote for the Hon. George Sharswood for Judge of the Supreme Court. The address was decidedly weak, and we had almost determined not to "pay it even the cold respect of a passing remark."

The writer adroitly commences his wily appeal with a honeyed commendation of Republican principles. But this fulsome exordium is only the prelude to disparaging reflections upon the morality and intellectuality of the Republican candidate. We have repeatedly shown in these columns, and it has never been refuted, that the Hon. Henry W. Williams is as widely respected for his moral worth as Judge Sharswood, whether individually, socially, or officially considered. The writer repeatedly, and with impertinent inconsistency, speaks of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as though he was emphatically the political candidate; and he carefully insinuates that he appears to be ashamed to explicitly assert that the acceptance of a nomination made by a political party is a kind of political immorality, especially when the nominee is to run for the Chief Judgeship of the Supreme Court. Cannot every voter who has sufficient intellect to know the meaning of a ballot, perceive that if such acceptance be political immorality, the two candidates are equally guilty? Or, in other words, cannot every voter see that Judge Sharswood is just as significantly the candidate of the Democratic party in this respect as the Hon. Henry W. Williams is the candidate of the Republican party? The writer is wisely silent in regard to the political antecedents of the candidates. We have also irrefutably shown in these columns that the important political antecedents of Judge Sharswood are as unmistakably Democratic as those of our candidate are Republican. For twenty years Judge Sharswood has been one of the most devoted political disciples of the great South Carolina traitor, John C. Calhoun. He has judicially attempted to invalidate the national currency by deciding that the legal-tenders of the Government are illegal and unconstitutional. So that all the assiduous, labored prating of Mr. Brown about the political candidate, which constitutes one of the two great burdens of his appeal, is ridiculously shallow. While upon this subject of politicality, we perhaps ought to allude to the writer's affirmed concurrence in the doctrine of the Democratic programme, "that a wise, upright, and fearless judiciary is the great bulwark of public safety and individual rights." We need only remark that if the wisdom, uprightness, and fearlessness implied in this Democratic programme are the same kind as are practised by the Democratic judiciary of New York city, and of some other places even less Democratic, all honest Republicans prefer not to concur in this cardinal Democratic doctrine. In comparing the intellectuality of the candidates, the writer is equally unfortunate. He reasons thus:—The Republican candidate is forty-six years of age, and the Democratic candidate fifty-five; therefore the latter is incomparably the superior in intellectuality. This is the veritable reasoning of a lawyer who includes the judiciary in the classes of persons to whom he complacently appeals. The historical annals of ancient and modern times all attest that the majority of the massive intellects of the world have matured at the age of forty-five. Not only are the mental faculties of the Hon. Henry W. Williams matured and in full vigor, but they have been rigorously disciplined by a varied judicial experience of no ordinary character during the sixteen years that he sat upon the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. His decisions have reflected eminent legal attainments, and even when appealed from they have generally been affirmed by the Superior Court, with marked expressions of approval—the Superior Judges not unfrequently being satisfied to affirm the judgment solely for the reasons expressed by the Judge below. It is generally conceded that our candidate possesses rare analytical and inductive powers of mind. Such an intellect must necessarily be endowed with a large and liberal comprehensiveness, which sees all round and all through every subject, and which therefore studies and judges everything in all its relations—the very quality of mind that is preëminently needed in a Supreme Judge. For him, then, we confidently bespeak the votes of our citizens on the ground of legal ability and tried patriotism.

The Denial of the Sponsors.

THE sponsors of the Independent (?) candidate for Judge, Hon. James R. Ludlow, see fit to deny the truth of the extract published by us, from a speech made by that gentlemen at the house of the Washington Engine Company. A card signed by W. J. McElroy says:—

"The Committee of Superintendence of the independent friends of Judge Ludlow had their attention called to a paragraph in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Friday last, which charges that gentleman with the utterance of sentiments at a public meeting favorable to a dissolution of the Union."

They then utterly deny the truth of the statement, and conclude that

"Against such testimony the anonymous charge above referred to can have no weight. The re-election of Judge Ludlow is secure in the hands of an intelligent community accustomed to do its own thinking."

This is, to our mind, rather a cool paragraph. In the first place, the "Independent friends" (?) call the paragraph in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH anonymous. It is not customary for editorial articles to have the editor's name signed to them; but we never before heard that they were not worthy of credit on that account. The true state of the case is clear. The paragraph which states that he said, "IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event," is true in every particular. It is a *bona fide* extract from a report of the speech delivered by Judge Ludlow on that occasion, and we have every reason to believe that it is what the Judge really uttered. We were not present, but when the report of the speech appeared with that paragraph in it, it was *not denied* by Judge Ludlow, which is pretty good evidence that he was not opposed to its sentiments. Who Mr. McElroy is we have not the pleasure of knowing, but if he has much regard for his reputation for veracity, we would advise him to be careful how he denies facts which are capable of proof. There are many living who heard that speech of Judge Ludlow; let them deny our statements. And we will go further. If Judge Ludlow will furnish us with a copy of his speech—and he doubtless has preserved a copy of the printed report—we will publish it without charge in our paper, and let our readers see whether or not our extract is correct. We *know* of what we write, and even if not restrained by morality, yet policy would restrain us from publishing such a statement if we were not sure that we spoke the truth. We repeat our words. Judge Ludlow did say in the speech referred to that

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

The City Press and the City Treasurer.

THE cordial and almost unanimous endorsement by the city press of Mr. Jones, for Treasurer, is gratifying to all who desire a proper man in that position. But for the opposition of the daily Democratic organ, there would scarcely be heard a dissenting voice from the press respecting Mr. Jones' high claims to public confidence and esteem. Even a Democratic Sunday paper says that "Mr. David Jones, the candidate for City Treasurer, has filled a responsible position for many years, and the fidelity with which he has discharged his trust, the integrity which has characterized all his acts, the promptness with which he has fulfilled every reasonable expectation, no less than his great personal worth, have elicited the encomiums of the press and all having business with his department;" while the Republican papers are unanimous and earnest in their encomiums upon the excellent character and capacity of Mr. Jones.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

The Passion for Reactions.

THERE is a certain class in every community who profess a great admiration for reactions. They are always on the fence, and always anxious to get down on the side which is certain of victory. After the battle of Bull Run, these eccentric people had a great deal to say about the tyranny and unconstitutionality of coercion. Antietam troubled them sorely, because they did not know on which side to throw their caps. Gettysburg set them to shouting like mad for the Union. When Grant started on the bloody path through the Wilderness, they were again plunged into doubt and dismay, but only to go wild over Richmond and Appomattox Court House. The war once over, they became thoroughly Johnsonized, and attended the Wigwam Convention in great force; but when the nation put down its foot on A. J., they put down their feet likewise, and reproached that hero with great bitterness. These reactionists are stout admirers of the New York *Herald*. Bennett is their prophet, their organ, their mouthpiece. They are accustomed to feel his pulse with much anxiety; and when it beats high, they endeavor to lash themselves into a fury.

Now to this numerous class of voters we have a few words to say by way of advice. They should know that they stand in great danger of proving themselves false to their cherished theory of reactions. California reacted most amazingly, but it was in consequence of the corruption which had crept into the counsels of the Republican party of that State, whereby thousands of voters had no choice save between the Democratic candidates and professed Unionists who were reeking with the spoils of the lobby. Between the two horns of this dilemma they chose to remain away from the polls, the Democrats, in consequence, carrying the election by default, to the ultimate benefit and profit of the Republican party of the State. Maine attempted to react, but failed most signally. A local issue on the liquor question transferred less than 4500 votes from the Republican to the Democratic ticket, leaving our majority still overwhelmingly large. By the election in California the rolls of the Fortieth Congress were made complete, showing a net loss to the Republicans of two members only, the precise number which were sacrificed by the corruption which cost us California; while through Rebel votes we lost two members in Kentucky and one in Maryland, this defection being doubly compensated for in other and more loyal States. Putting all this together, the reaction about which we have heard so much dwindles down into positive nothingness. And such, according to all the signs of the times, will be the result in this State to-morrow. Even the New York *Herald*, the great organ of the reactionists, has practically confessed that such will be the case, and we can only say to the reactionists that, if they desire to be on the side of victory, they must vote the straight Republican ticket to-morrow.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

David Beitler.

As a matter of local interest the re-election of Alderman Beitler, in the Ninth Ward, is of great importance to the citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Beitler has been Alderman of that ward for about nine years, and has been Committing Magistrate at the Central Police Station for about seven years, during which time he has given the public most conclusive proof of his entire fitness for this important office. He has been the means of bringing to justice more pickpockets, thieves, burglars, and other offenders, than any magistrate Philadelphia has ever had, and, if there were any danger of his defeat to-morrow, it might be attributed entirely to the fact that all persons of this kind now at large in this city, assisted by many of their class from New York and other cities, who, during their infamous career, have tasted the bitterness of justice at his hands, have combined in an attempt to elect his opponent. These outlaws and enemies to society, with no small number of influential Democrats to aid them, can command a large amount of money, and are shrewd enough to so employ it and their energies as to influence a far greater number of votes than most of our readers would believe possible. While three-fourths of all right-thinking, intelligent men in his ward appreciate Mr. Beitler's great usefulness as an Alderman, and will vote for his re-election, the opposition to him made by professional thieves and their friends may be regarded as really formidable, and, therefore, all good citizens of the Ninth Ward, without regard to politics, owe it to their own welfare, and to that of the city generally, to vote for Mr. Beitler. His course as a magistrate should insure him the vote of every honest and sensible man in his ward.

Going Back to Washington.

We shall regain the seats of power, this grand old Democratic party; and I say to these *loyal gentlemen* that the places which now know you *shall know you no more forever*. We shall reconstruct the Union, and restore that proud flag which, *God forgive me*, I have bowed down to in blind adoration in my youthful days, and wept before it in tearful devotion. We are going back to Washington, and I shall see him (turning to Mr. Voorhees) there, as I saw him in his grandest eloquence on the Conscription bill; and Pendleton, with all his thundering oratory; and Seymour, and George W. Morgan, and—yes, and I shall be there; yes, *and maybe I'll be Secretary of War*. Yes, *we'll be there;* we'll reconstruct the Republic, and restore the flag without one stripe erased from its folds.—*Vallandigham's Speech at Columbus.*

The distinguished martyr appears to be very confident that he and his friends are "going back to Washington." How would the people relish the following "spectacle?"

President—Horatio Seymour.
Vice-President—Jesse D. Bright.
Secretary of State—Fernando Wood.
Secretary of War—Clement L. Vallandigham.
Secretary of Navy—"Admiral" Semmes.
Secretary of Interior—Heister Clymer.
Postmaster-General—Thomas B. Florence.
Attorney-General—Jerry Black.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs—John Morrissey.
Comptroller of the Currency—Ben. Wood.
Editor of the Organ—"Brick" Pomeroy.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

General Peter Lyle's Speech.

The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to by him as being correct in every particular:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk; but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts, and *stop this colonization.* Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting; and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year.* I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out.* The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. McARAN. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

WHY COL. WM. B. THOMAS OBJECTS TO THE ELECTION OF JUDGE LUDLOW.

To the Voters of the City of Philadelphia.

A publication in yesterday's Sunday papers, wherein my name is enumerated with "other independent citizens who present and advocate the election of Judge Ludlow," makes it my duty to say thus publicly that I am not in favor of the election of Judge Ludlow, but most earnestly desire the success of the entire Republican ticket. It is true that, entertaining the opinion that our municipal judiciary, the tribunals that determine questions of life and property only, should be divested, so far as is possible, of all partisan prejudice or partialities, I appended my name, some six months since, to a paper which had already been extensively signed by prominent Republicans, asking Judge Ludlow to stand as an independent candidate for re-election to the seat he now occupies. This I regarded simply as a recommendation to the political conventions, soon to assemble, to forego action in reference to local judicial nominations, and thereby permit our judges to be selected by the people without regard to their political opinions.

Our purpose has been frustrated by the action of these conventions—by the Republicans in making a nomination, and by Democrats making Judge Ludlow their candidate by indorsement, so that he is to-day, to all intents and purposes, the partisan candidate of the self-styled Democratic party—the party that opposed the war, that sympathized with rebels, that desired the success of the confederacy and the dissolution of the Union; that now opposes its re-establishment by opposing the only practicable plan upon which it can be brought about; whose representatives in Congress and the State Legislature voted against every measure proposed by the friends of the Union for the benefit of the gallant soldiers and sailors who fought to preserve it; who voted to disfranchise them whilst engaged in this patriotic duty; the party that now countenances and sustains Andrew Johnson, the would-be dictator of the nation—the meanest, most wicked and most malignant traitor to his party and to his principles known to history; the party that is now striving to involve us in another civil war in order to place rebels in power and increase our public debt, that they may repudiate it.

Judge Ludlow has permitted himself to be made the candidate of this party in not having repudiated its indorsement, and has thereby released the friends of an independent judiciary from any obligation to support him. He has, indeed, by becoming a partisan candidate, precluded their support.

If there is one voter in the city of Philadelphia who will be influenced by my opinion, I would say to him, let no consideration of personal friendship, no pique of political disappointment, no business engagement, no condition of the weather keep you from the polls on Tuesday next, and when there, vote the entire Republican ticket. The peace and prosperity of the country demand this. The eyes of the nation are upon Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. The prayers of the Union men of the south and enfranchised colored men ascend to heaven asking victory for the only party from which they can hope for protection or support.

Any faltering upon our part will discourage the loyal men of other States, and give encouragement to the copperhead enemies of the Union, both north and South. The failure of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York would inevitably produce another civil war, with all the consequences of loss of life, increase of the public debt, prostration of business, &c., unless, indeed, the Republican Congress would cowardly vacate their seats at the command of Johnson, and allow those he pretends to think entitled to them to occupy them. This will never be permitted. The brave surviving soldiers of the nation, who have already suffered so much in subduing the rebel hordes, will never agree that through the machinations of a perfidious President they shall assume the reigns of government.

Again I say, if you would avert another rebellion, vote the Republican ticket. Even Judge Ludlow's election would be claimed as a Democratic victory much more than that of any other candidate on their ticket. Do not give Andrew Johnson, your political enemy, and the enemy of your country, the opportunity to rejoice in the election of a single man. WM. B. THOMAS.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

The City Treasurer.

There appears to be a general feeling of approbation over the nomination of MR. DAVID JONES to the office of City Treasurer, the press and the people uniting in praise of that excellent gentleman and untiring public officer. That the community may know in what esteem he is held, we append the following expressions from the leading newspapers of Philadelphia, representing the views of the great body of the people:—

The *North American*, referring to the nomination, says:—

The office of City Treasurer has been awarded by the Convention to the admirable Chief Clerk of that department, Mr. DAVID JONES, who has filled the position during the whole of Mr. Bumm's two terms as Treasurer, and has shown in it readiness and fiscal ability of no common order. The principles acted upon in making these nominations is that which the City Convention has recognized before in the disposal of other responsible offices. Previous training in the departments themselves is thus rewarded, and the inducement is held out to the men in the departments to serve with fidelity and preserve a clear record. The people cannot do better than to sustain such a principle.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH pays the following tribute to the personal and official worth of the Union candidate:—

Mr. DAVID JONES, our nominee for the important post of City Treasurer, combines the requisites we have laid down. He has been for three years Chief Clerk of the present incumbent, and has thus acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of that office, and, in such a position, familiarity with details is no small recommendation. When thousands of warrants are to be paid, and the applicants are anxious for their money, it is essential to order and rapidity that the Treasurer know his business. It is for those who have dealings with that officer to say whether or not they will keep a courteous and faithful officer, or put in a new and untried aspirant, who, even if willing, is not qualified to discharge the duties without wasting days in practice. So far as capacity and integrity are concerned, Mr. Jones' qualifications for the office in question are all that could be desired. His nomination is one eminently "fit to be made," and will add strength to the ticket.

The *Evening Bulletin* refers as follows to the nomination of Mr. JONES:—

It is an established rule in the Copperhead tactics to throw the most dirt where there is the fairest surface to soil, and thus men of blameless lives, who become candidates for office upon the Republican ticket, are usually selected as targets for party abuse, from the necessity of destroying by slander and inuendo those whose characters are invulnerable where only the weapons of truth and justice are employed. Thus Mr. DAVID JONES, the Republican candidate for City Treasurer, is selected as a special butt for abuse, the main staple of his open opponents being a lustreless joke upon his name, and a certain "locker" which the Copperheads desire to obtain control of; while the only attacks having any meaning in them that are made upon him come through a vindictive, cowardly, and anonymous source, that is generally thoroughly understood and equally well appreciated. Mr. JONES thus far has not been harmed by either stupid jokes or anonymous slanders, and the citizens of Philadelphia, on Tuesday next, will cast their suffrages for a well-tried public servant as City Treasurer, and for a citizen who, in his private life, never endeavored to throw obstacles in the way of the vital interests of the city for the purpose of serving his own selfish ends.

The *Sunday Dispatch* says:—

The nomination for the City Treasurership has been won by DAVID JONES, who is at present a clerk in the office. He has not been prominent as a politician, and very little is known about him. He has thorough knowledge of the duties of the situation, and that is a point in his favor. He was supported by all the influence of Mr. BUMM, the present incumbent. It has been suggested in some quarters that this shows that Mr. BUMM is really to continue to be the Treasurer. We not perceive why this should follow. That an outgoing officer should be in favor of the choice of one who has been a faithful assistant is a very natural thing. Similar instances of influence being exerted for subordinates have frequently occurred in the history of local politics, without subjecting the lucky parties to any subsequent control or collusion whatever. If Mr. BUMM desired re-election, no doubt he could have obtained the nomination for himself. And we imagine that if Mr. JONES is elected he will manage the office for himself, and take care of the salary.

The *Sunday Times* thus gracefully refers to Mr. Jones' nomination:—

Mr. JONES, who is Chief Clerk in the office for which he is a candidate, is known to the public as a very proper person for the place. He has made an excellent reputation for correctness, promptness, and politeness, and will prove a strong candidate.

The EVENING TELEGRAPH, in a recent article reviewing the campaign, refers with great force to the candidates named, and fully eulogizes the Union candidate in the following terms:—

Among the most important local officers to be elected on next Tuesday is the City Treasurer. The interests of the community require that a perfectly competent and reliable man should be chosen for this position—one who is at heart devoted to the best interests of the city and country; one who is thoroughly capable of managing the city finances, and who is not hampered by any obligations. Such a man is DAVID JONES. He is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the place, and has given the public ample proof that he possesses the requisite honesty and capacity to make just such a City Treasurer as Philadelphia ought to have. All who have, within four years past, had business with the City Treasurer's office, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, will and do testify to Mr. JONES' entire fitness to become the head of the office in which he has proved so efficient, upright, and popular a chief clerk.

And, in addition to this, Mr. JONES has ever been a true and loyal citizen. While Mr. PEIRSOL was identified with a faction in the North whose hearts throbbed in unison with those of the Rebels, Mr. JONES was co-operating with those who sought successfully to overthrow the Rebellion and save the National Government from destruction. While Mr. PEIRSOL was politically associated and sympathizing with men who predicted that ere long the notes and bonds of the Government would be worthless, and would be used to paper walls, or sold as waste paper, Mr. JONES was laboring with the friends of the Government to keep its credit good. While PEIRSOL and his friends sneered at those who invested in Government securities, and endeavored to discourage them from investing their money, Mr JONES did all in his power to encourage the people thus to sustain the public credit and the war for the Union. The result is known to all. The country and its credit were sustained, its notes and bonds are in demand, and even Mr. PEIRSOL and his political friends are now anxious to fill their coffers with what—not long since—they affected to despise as "worthless rags." He even wants this city to place him in charge of such of these despised obligations of the Government as flow into its treasury. He is quite willing, now, to accept the salary attached to the office of City Treasurer in *greenbacks!* While we are willing to accept this fact as evidence of Mr. PEIRSOL's recantation of his late opinions respecting the value of the Government's obligations, we do not accept it as evidence of his repentance.

A man who has passed through a season of sore adversity knows who are his real friends. Those who were kind to him when he needed friends he will ever esteem and trust; while those who deserted him in his hour of trial, turning coldly from him and consorting with those who pointed the finger of scorn at him, he will ever regard as unworthy of his confidence and respect, however warm may be their professions of friendship after the clouds have left his sky and prosperity's sun shines again upon his path. So should and so does our country regard that portion of its citizens who gave it the cold shoulder and sympathized with its enemies in its hour of tribulation and trial, when traitors were trying to destroy it; while those who stood true to it in the day of its affliction are its choice, now that its skies are bright again, for positions on the proper discharge of whose duties the future prosperity of the country must depend. And, in pursuance of this rule, this city, a very important part of the country, will prefer Mr. JONES, the country's friend in its adversity, to Mr. PEIRSOL, its virtual foe when it needed friends.

Mr. JONES never sought office. He is as far as possible from being a professional politician. Mr. JONES' straightforward course has enabled him to avoid "entangling alliances."

If elected, Mr. JONES will assume the duties of Treasurer with clean hands. His election will be an absolute guarantee to the public of an entirely proper and faithful discharge of the duties of City Treasurer, while it will prove to the world that Philadelphia prefers for public trusts men who proved loyal and true, rather than those who proved false, or even doubtful, to the country in its hour of trial.

Perhaps, to conclude the notices of the press in this connection, it may not be out of place to reiterate the views expressed by the SUNDAY TRANSCRIPT immediately after the nomination, as follows:—

For City Treasurer, the choice fell to Mr. DAVID JONES, the present able and efficient Chief Clerk of that Department. No more suitable nomination could have been made. Mr. JONES has a mind peculiarly fitted for an intelligent discharge of the duties of a position so responsible as that of the chief financial officer of a metropolis so vast as Philadelphia, and the selection may be regarded as an eminently fit and proper one in all regards.

HON. JAMES SUBERS.—This gentleman is again before the people for Legislative honors. His course during the last session was in every way unexceptionable, and gave much satisfaction to gentlemen of both political parties. It has been a long while since the Seventh District was so ably represented, and we may confidently anticipate the re-election of Mr. Subers by a largely increased majority.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOOKING GLASSES, wholesale and retail, by B. F. Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch Street, manufacturers of Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood Mouldings. A liberal discount to the trade.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

INVISIBLE POISONS.—The Medicis and the Borgias fortified their systems with powerful antidotes against the subtle poisons with which they used to destroy their enemies, and which they feared might one day be employed against themselves. There are *invisible poisons* almost as deadly, against which few of us think of taking any precautions. These banes are in the air. When the atmosphere is surcharged with them, as it sometimes is at this season, epidemic fevers ensue. The summer which has just closed has been a most remarkable one. The amount of rain that has fallen has been enormous, and the exhalations from the soil have been, and are, dense and copious almost beyond example. These exhalations exercise a pernicious influence on the vital powers, and predispose the system to disease. Everywhere people are complaining of *unusual debility*, lassitude and depression. These symptoms are generally forerunners of an epidemic. Combat them early—before they lapse into something worse, with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most effective antidote to malaria that the vegetable kingdom has ever yielded. Its operation is threefold, invigorating, depurative, and anti-bilious. Free from any ingredient that is in the slightest degree deleterious to health, and containing the juices and extracts of the rarest medicinal herbs, it is immeasurably superior, as a *defensive preparation*, to any other tonic, herbal or mineral, at present used in medical practice. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is, humanly speaking, a perfect safeguard against intermittent and remittent fevers.

IN ANOTHER part of our paper will be seen the advertisement of Stevensdale Institute and Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Mr. Browne has spared no expense to procure a corps of instructors in keeping with the character of the institution.

Photographic and stereoscopic views of his magnificent grounds can be seen at Hurn's Gallery, No. 1319 Chesnut street, and at other prominent places.

A more delightful, healthful, and accessible location does not exist in America, while the scholastic advantages are unsurpassed.

The lists of references and testimonials are very extensive and of the highest order.

"THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND!"—This rebellious town was attacked on Friday with a detachment of Marines from the Navy Yard, conveyed to the front in four horse-cars of the Second and Third streets line. Immediately on arriving in front of the enemy, our forces got off the rear platform and deployed around the back streets to hunt for "worms." The enemy, in leaving the mash-tubs, were heard to exclaim, "Och, me Richmond, wid all her faults I love her *still*." The Marshal, after having destroyed the illicit distilleries, returned the Marines to the Navy Yard, and bought himself a new suit of clothes from Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, in place of the one he spoilt in the war.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

SHOULD the sale of shares for the benefit of the Riverside Institute continue to increase from day to day, as has been the case within the last ten days, the grand distribution of presents among the subscribers will take place at an earlier day than announced. All who wish shares should apply at once.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

IT IS the duty of every one to invest at least one dollar in behalf of the Riverside Institute. By so doing they not only aid towards the endowment of a home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans, but stand a chance of securing some of the very valuable presents to be given away.

OPENING DAY.—ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER TENTH, WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT."—
Surpassed by no other Shirt for
Neatness of Fit on the Breast,
Ease in the Neck, and Comfort on the Shoulder.
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

NEW DINING ROOMS.—Brooke & Co. have established, at No. 15 S. Fourth street, a first-class Dining Room and Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Good meals, well cooked, served at short notice, throughout the day and evening, at moderate rates.

"THEY CURE!—What Cures? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough; Ayer's Pills for a purgative, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BENTON—RAAB.—On the 3d instant, by Rev. George D. Boardman, Mr. SAMUEL BENTON and Miss HARRIET L. RAAB, all of this city.

McKINNEY—GRAHAM.—On the 5th of October, 1867, by the Rev. T. M. Reilly, Rector of St. John's Church, Camden, WILLIAM McKINNEY and MARY GRAHAM, both of Gloucester, N. J.

WARNER—BECK.—September 24, 1867, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. JOHN F. WARNER to Miss CARRIE BECK, all of this city.

DIED.

OTT.—On Saturday morning, at his late residence, in Haverford, JOSEPH OTT, in the 23d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

H. STEEL & SON

Having made large purchases of

PRINTS AND MUSLINS SINCE THE RECENT DECLINE IN PRICES,

Are prepared to offer them at lower prices than they have been sold since the commencement of the war.
ONE CASE GOOD STYLE PRINTS AT 6¼ CTS.
Two cases, fast colors, good styles, at 11 cents.
Extra good qualities, choice styles, at 12½ cents.
AMERICAN, PACIFIC, SPRAGUE, MERRIMAC, AND COCHECO PRINTS, 15 CENTS.
Bleached Muslins at 6½ cents, been selling at 10 cts.
4-4 Bleached Muslins at 12½ cents, been selling at 17 cents.
WILLIAMSVILLE MUSLINS, 24 CENTS.
All the best brands bleached Muslins reduced.
Unbleached Muslins at reduced prices.
CANTON FLANNELS AT REDUCED PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
10-4 Blankets, superior qualities, at $5.
11-4 Blankets, all-wool, good qualities, $6.
All-wool Blankets, $3·75 to $17.
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
A great variety of new styles,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Cassimeres, a large assortment, at 75 cents to $2. [1t

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—FINAL MEETINGS OF BOTH PARTIES THIS EVENING.—To-night will be held the last of the political meetings by both contending parties. For the benefit of all readers we announce them in their order:—

First Ward, Fourth Division.—Adjourned meeting of the Democratic Association will be held at the house of Thomas O'Riley.

Third Ward.—A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee will be held at Fifth and Queen streets.

Fourth Ward.—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

Fifth Ward.—The Union Republicans of this Ward will meet at the Good Intent Hall.

Seventh Ward.—The Union Republican Committee of Superintendence will meet at the house of Louis Victor, northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets.

The Democratic Association will meet at Eighteenth and Naudain streets.

The Executive Committee will meet at the Ward House, same place.

Eighth Ward.—A meeting of the Union Republican citizens will be held at the Schuylkill Hose House.

Ninth Ward.—The Union Republican citizens will meet at the Hall corner of Market and Merrick streets.

Thirteenth Ward.—The Democratic Association will meet on Eighth street, below Green. The Democratic judges and inspectors will meet at the same place.

Fifteenth Ward, Eighth Division.—The Democracy will hold forth at the N. W. corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets.

Ninth Division.—The Democracy meet at Eighteenth and Coates streets.

Seventeenth Ward.—The Union Republican Association will meet at N. W. corner Front and Master streets.

Twenty-second Ward.—The Democracy meet at Langmyer's Hall.

Twenty-sixth Ward, Ninth Division.—A meeting of the Republican citizens will be held at the precinct house.

The Union Republican Executive Committee will meet at S. E. corner of Eighth and South streets.

Twenty-seventh Ward.—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at No. 3734 Market street.

The Democratic Association of Pennsylvania will meet at Nos. 901 and 903 Arch street.

PICKPOCKETS AND COUNTERFEITERS.—Lieutenant Holgate, of the Thirteenth District, received a telegram on Saturday night that two notorious pickpockets were on the Reading Railroad train soon to arrive in Manayunk. He repaired to the station, and, on the arrival of the train, succeeded in arresting Joseph Covington and John C. Andrews, who had been filching the valuables of many of the passengers; and, it is alleged, stole $100 from the conductor. Being searched, a large amount of counterfeit fractional currency was found upon them. They were this morning given in charge of the United States authorities.

DISORDERLY.—Evil spirits in a liquefied form having taken internal and consequently total possession of the corporate body of one John Kanady, that lively individual became uproarious, volunteered to enliven the citizens of a certain precinct in Manayunk with favorite and popular songs, determined that the curb should be his midnight resting-place, and in fact fitfully demonstrated his feelings by loud and inglorious revilings, whereat he was arrested and held by Alderman Ramsdell until a full return of consciousness, when, paying his fine, he was allowed to depart for Montgomery county.

DEATH OF A VETERAN ACTOR.—Mr. Charles S. Porter, aged seventy-three years, died at his residence in this city on Saturday morning. He had been ill for several years. Mr. Porter, a half century ago, was very popular in this and other cities. He was a great favorite with the habitues of the old Chesnut Street Theatre. He was universally respected, and a few years since Mr. Barney Williams, on one of his periodical visits to this city, arranged in his behalf a complimentary benefit, which netted him a very considerable sum of money.

AN EXPLOSION.—The lamp-black manufactory of Malery & Matlack, on Frankford creek, Bridesburg, was the scene of an explosion yesterday morning. An employe stepped into a room filled with the gaseous fumes arising from large quantities of refuse matter, with a light, and the result was, a sudden lifting of the roof and parting of the walls. The long roof was elevated about four feet, and came down with a thud that made the building quake. A slight fire occurred, but the damage was not great.

AN ASSAULT.—It is alleged that a gentleman entered a saloon at Richmond and Somerset streets on Saturday night, and desiring to drink, but not alone, he invited one Patrick Murphy to associate with him. By some egregious mistake, Pat mistook this friendly offer, and set about assaulting the gentleman, and succeeded in beating him with a billy. He was arrested, and Alderman Senix held him to answer in default of $1000 bail.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS.—United States Marshal Ellmaker called on the Mayor this morning to return thanks to the officers who were detailed to assist him in putting down the late whisky insurrection. The Mayor did so to Lieutenant Murray, whose division had been detailed, and who will return the thanks of the United States Marshal to his corps, at roll call to-day.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A DAUGHTER.—Sarah Callison, a young woman sailing under the rather tart appellation of "Sallie Pickles," was arrested for a violent and dastardly assault upon her mother while in a drunken spree. She lives in Manayunk, and in her drunken fit came home and assaulted her mother with a hatchet. She was promptly arrested and committed by Alderman Ramsdell.

ASSAULTS.—James Elliot, inspired by "ye dirty tanglefoot," assaulted one York Anne on Front street, above Spruce, on Saturday. The assaulted, it will be remembered, was but lately thrown out of a second-story window during a brutal fight. Elliott was arrested, and committed by Alderman Morrow in $1000 bail.

A HOUSE-BREAKER ARRESTED.—John Ferrey was arrested at Eighth and Bedford streets, on the charge of breaking into a house in Gampher's court, by forcing open the rear door. Other parties who were accessories with him have been arrested and held to answer. Alderman Tittermary committed this burglarious worthy in default of $800 bail.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Alderman Toland committed Noah Moffet—not the proprietor or owner in fee simple of Moffet's ale—for keeping a disorderly house at No. 146 Margaretta street, in $600 bail.

STOLE HARNESS.—Frank Quinn was arrested at No. 622 South Twelfth street for stealing a set of harness. Alderman Morrow committed him in default of $800 bail.

RISTORI.—Madame Adelaide Ristori is announced to appear in *Elizabeth*, at the Academy of Music, on Monday, the 21st instant.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' POCKET Punches, cutting different shaped holes; Shoemakers' Punch Plyers, Saddlers' and Hand Punches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN GRIP AND FANCY BRASS Door-Pulls, suitable for restaurants or other places of public resort; Porcelain Push, Pull, and Finger Plates, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT ROPE COW-TIES ARE MADE adjustable, so that the noose will suit either a small or large animal, and do not chafe their necks like chains. For sale, with Cow and Hitching Chains, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct 5, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued, and also containing important general information. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
10 7 6t Treasurer.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ATTENTION!

The Union Citizens of the Third Congressional District will assemble at the Northwest corner of SIXTH and BROWN Streets,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
to tender to our Representative in Congress,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
A SERENADE
on his return from Europe. 1t

JUDGE LUDLOW.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH.

As it has been alleged that the address to the Republican citizens published this morning was an implied withdrawal by Judge Ludlow's friends of their support, we call attention to the following correspondence:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.

Hon. William M. Meredith—Dear Sir:—It is stated, by some that your signature to an address to the citizens of Philadelphia, published in this morning's papers, urging them to vote the Republican ticket is a withdrawal of your support of Judge Ludlow.

Will you allow me to inquire whether this view of your position be correct?

Very respectfully yours,
W. J. McELROY,
Secretary of the People's Committee.

My Dear Sir:—I have just received your note of this morning. I feel the urgent necessity at this time of making every effort to carry the political part of the Republican ticket, and signed the address to which you refer, with a view to that only. In answer to your inquiry, I say that I am still decidedly in favor of the re-election of Judge Ludlow, and if this position appear to be inconsistent with any part of the address in question, I have to regret that I did not examine the latter more carefully before affixing my name.

In voting for Judge Ludlow I shall, as I understand the question, be merely acting on the principle (which I consider of vital importance) adopted by the Republican party in 1861, of continuing in office a judge who has faithfully performed his duties, without reference to party.

With great esteem, very truly yours,
WM. M. MEREDITH.
W. J. McElroy, Esq., Secretary, etc.
1t* 7th October, 1867.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Republican Judiciary Nominations —The Franklin Telegraph Company, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The Republican Judiciary nominations, made on Saturday night, give general satisfaction. The party is determined to support all its nominees vigorously regardless of the consequences. The conservative party has disbanded. Only two parties are now in the field, being the Union Republican, and Disunion Democrats.

The old insulated line of telegraph, now called the Franklin, is the only opposition to the Western Union to prevent monopoly, and the people are patronizing it liberally—the Bankers' and Brokers' here having been absorbed—self-protection against monopoly and high prices should cause all to give this liberal line their business.

The Democrats to-day nominate their candidates for the Legislature.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111@111¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112½@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109½@109¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107½@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅜@107½.
United States 10-40s, 100⅝@100¾.
June and July 7·30s, 106½@106¼.
Market irregular, though rather firm.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cotton steady at 20 cents for uplands. Flour quiet: 12,000 bbls. sold—State, $8·90@11·25; Ohio, $10·70@13·70; Western, $8·90@13·90; Southern, $10·80@14·75; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat dull, and 2@3 cents lower. Corn firmer, and 1 cent higher; 40,000 bushels sold: mixed Western, $1·36. Oats easier. Pork quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $23·75@23·85. Lard quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Brewster.—The following matter, of the greatest importance just now, was before the Court this morning, and was decided by his Honor Judge Brewster:—

In the matter of the place of holding the elections in the seventh election division of the Fifteenth Ward.

Doubts having arisen in the minds of many of the qualified citizens of said Division as to the proper place of voting, on Tuesday, October 8, 1867, the following statement of facts are submitted to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and they are earnestly requested to give an opinion as to where the said election is to be held.

First. Prior to September 14, 1867, the place of holding the elections in said Seventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, was at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets.

Second. The Sheriff's Proclamation called for the election to be held at that place, and was issued September 12, 1867.

Third. September 14, 1867, Councils changed the place of holding elections in said division to Biddle and Callowhill streets.

Fourth. September 14, 1867, the requisite number of citizens signed and presented to one of the constables a requisition to call a meeting of the citizens of said divisions, to be held September 30, at the house northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, to determine upon the expediency of changing the precinct house, and that it was published and posted according to law.

Fifth. September 26, 1867, the proprietor of the house at Biddle and Callowhill streets notified Councils that the election could not be held at his house, and Councils changed it to No. 2437 Callowhill street.

Sixth. September 27, the Sheriff, by a supplementary proclamation, notified the voters of said division that the election would be held at No. 2437 Callowhill street.

Seventh. September 30th, 1867, the meeting called for by the requisition of September 15th, 1867, was held at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, and all the votes cast were for the house at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets.

Upon hearing the arguments of counsel on these facts, the Judge decided as follows:—And now, to wit, October 7, 1867, the Court, upon consideration, decide that the proper place of holding the election in said Division to be at No. 2437 Callowhill street.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Judge Ludlow opened the October term of this Court this morning. The Grand Jury and Petit Jury were formed and discharged until Wednesday.

Judge Peirce sat to-day, in order that the trial of Smith and Koecker, charged with conspiracy, before reported, might be completed; but up to the close of our report the case was on trial.

NISI PRIUS—Judges Thompson and Read.—In the matter of the Reliance Insurance Company to use vs. George W. Roberts, before reported, the following decision was rendered this morning:—

Thompson, J.—Argument on *scire facias* sur mortgage.—Motion to open judgment and let the terre tenant, Mrs. Jermon, into a defense. The grounds upon which this motion was exclusively argued were, that the sale, under an order of the Orphans' Court, upon the petition of the heirs of Roberts, discharged the mortgage of the plaintiffs against him.

The order of the Court was expressly in these terms, and the return of the sale was made as if sold. But the Court afterwards allowed the deed to be made to the purchaser on payment of the amount of the bid above the amount of the mortgage, and on the terms of her taking it "under and subject to" the mortgage. On the same terms the purchaser conveyed it to Mrs. Jermon, who asks to be allowed to defend, on the ground that the mortgage was satisfied, or rather discharged, by the sale, although her vender accepted the deed on these terms, with the assent of the heirs, and on confirmation of the arrangement by the Orphans' Court. And the property was accepted on the same terms by her, and the interest paid on the mortgage up to May 13, 1867, by both. The Court regarded the maintenance of the mortgage as an investment, and as neither creditors nor heirs objected, I do not see anything in the act of Assembly to prevent this.

It was quite as well, nay, better, than to require the payment of the money and a new mortgage. The necessity of an investment, we must presume, appeared to the Court, or it would not have been made. We think, therefore, the mortgage was not discharged by the sale. If we were so to hold it would be contrary to the understanding of all parties, including Mrs. Jermon herself, and it would defeat the representatives of Roberts from recovering the debt due them on the mortgage. There would be justice in this, and I must, therefore, overrule the application for opening the judgment on the grounds claimed by the terre tenant. Motion refused.

Upon the commencement of this decision by the Court, counsel for defendant asked for a rule to open judgment, etc. in the same matter, upon an affidavit that Mrs. Jermon was never served with a sci. fa., though she within the city at the time when the writ should have been served. The Court overruled this motion, because it was improper and unprecedented, and because the ground laid was no reason whatever why it should be granted.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Ferre vs. James Cook, who was sued with George Cook, now or late trading as J. & A. Cook, the Sheriff having returned *nihil habet*. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $287·97.

Samuel P. Ifill, and Lavina Ifill, his wife, to the use of the said Lavina Ifill, vs. Frederick G. Groope. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $580·17.

Neff & Turn vs. T. B. Eagen & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $987·88.

Mary N. B. Smith vs. Daniel Smith, Mary Jane Smith in the right of Mary Jane Smith, deceased, and Charles A. Gerzer and Ellinor Gardener, tere tenants. An action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiffs $249, mesne profits.

Samuel C. Johnson and Mary J. his wife in right of the said Mary J. vs. Hertel & Brother. A feigned issue to try the title to certain personal property levied on by the Sheriff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Alexander B. Shreeve vs. Adams & Levis. An action to recover $5000, and interest from March 17, 1865, which it was alleged the plaintiff, in March, 1865, placed in the hands of defendants, then brokers and bankers in Chesnut street, above Third, with instructions to invest it for him in shares of the McClintock Farm oil stock, and which was neither so invested nor returned to him. Verdict for plaintiff, $5763·33.

Emma Carles vs. Anthony Conrad, Administrator. An action to recover money due for board. Jury out.

Patrick Lanner vs. James Robinson, garnishee. An action to recover money in the hands of garnishee. Verdict for plaintiff, and in the hands of garnishee, $75·79.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—To day was the first for jury trials; but, though strenuous efforts were made by the Court to begin business, no case was found ready for trial. Adjourned over to Thursday.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

ANNOUNCE THEIR OPENING OF

Autumn and Winter Cloaks,

CHILDREN'S SACKS, AND
LADIES' DRESSES,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1867.
[10 7 3t]

THE LAST GRAND RALLIES.

Immense Gatherings of Loyal Citizens.

THE UNION LEAGUE THE GRAND CENTRE.

SPEECHES BY THE MAYOR, EX-GOV. CURTIN, HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.

To-day will be devoted by the Republicans of this city to earnest work. On Saturday night the final grand rally was made in the different wards, and the final exhortations of eminent speakers were given to the gratified assemblages.

Everybody was cheerful and confident of success. The aspect of the great meeting in front of the Union League house was eminently suggestive, and showed to the disheartened cohorts of the Democracy the hopelessness of warring against destiny and human progress.

The splendid chateau of the Union League was magnificently illuminated. Again the flashing fire jets, arranged in letters forming the names of heroes and patriots, lifted up the hearts of the multitude, and increased its detestation of the demagogue at the White House, who would fiddle while his country was burning. The Union League opened the campaign with glory, and ended it in a corresponding manner.

The weather of Saturday night was anything but pleasant, yet the gathering was among the largest ever held in the spacious street. In the event of rain falling National Hall had been secured, so that disappointment would not have resulted under any circumstances.

The meeting was called to order by John Goforth, Esq., and Hon. Morton McMichael was inducted to the chair.

As the Mayor came forward a sturdy Celt in the middle of the crowd shouted, "Bedad an' ye'r a good ould man, Misther McMichael!" This raised a burst of merriment, in which, we noticed his Honor joined. He thus prefaced the pleasant exercises of the evening:

In the name of the Union League, that great organization which for years has been a rock of safety to the loyal people of Philadelphia—from the porch of this stately structure, reared by the generous contributions of its members and by them dedicated to the uses of patriotism, with the names of Lincoln (cheers), Grant (more cheers), Sherman (redoubled cheers), Sheridan, Farragut and Meade, Sickles, Howard and Thomas (vociferous applause), blazing in jets of fire above us—I greet you, my fellow-citizens, and welcome your presence (applause). And I welcome you the more because the unpromising character of the night shows how deep the interest must be which you feel when you come here and brave all its perils. It is good for you to be here; it is good for the good cause that you are here. The motives that have brought you are praiseworthy and commendable. The result of your assembling will be useful and beneficent. You have come here to take counsel on the state of the country; you will go hence strengthened in your purpose to stand by your country. The words of wisdom which you will presently hear from the lips of statesmen whom you are accustomed to admire and respect, while they recall to you glorious memories of the war we have so lately waged for the Union, will admonish you at the same time of the momentous duties which belong to peace—a peace which cannot be made perfect until that Union is fixed upon the indestructible basis of freedom, humanity and progress.

The following were then announced to be the chosen officers of the meeting:

PRESIDENT.

HON. MORTON McMICHAEL.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Arad Barrows,	Thos. A. Boyd,
Thomas T. Tasker, Jr.,	William H. Johns,
Paul I. Field,	Conrad F. Clothier,
B. S. Brown,	Isaac A. Sheppard,
John R. Orr,	W. A. Rolin,
John W. Hicks,	James Bell,
John U. Giller,	George W. Dedrick,
John M. Butler,	William G. Cramp,
Robert P. King,	Richard Wildey,
R. Rundle Smith,	John Thornley,
Samuel Bispham,	Morris Ostheimer,
Harman Baugh,	Joseph E. Gillingham,
David Milne,	H. Gates Jones,
Benjamin Bullock, Jr.,	John Dobson,
Joseph Harrison,	Spencer Roberts,
Ward B. Hazletine,	Thomas A. Newhall,
William Struthers,	Samuel Grant, Jr.,
William C. Ludwig,	Nathan Hilles,
E. C. Markley,	Charles B. Truitt,
John M. Kennedy,	John Sellers, Jr.,
Edward S. Mawson,	Benjamin Jacobs,
Conrad B. Andress,	John R. Savage,
James Neall,	George H. Roberts,
William Anspach,	D. V. Paul,
Jacob Reigel,	Gen. Chas. M. Prevost,
Samuel B. Fales,	D. P. Southworth,
Richard Sharp,	John Dyer,
Charles C. Potts,	Hiram Miller.

SECRETARIES.

John B. Bouvier,	Thos. G. Morton, M. D.,
Charles H. Kingston,	Clement A. Griscom,
Curtis Myers,	William H. Ovington,
A. M. Walkinshaw,	J. H. Consty,
F. E. Pendleton,	Henry B. Ashmead,
J. H. O'Harra,	William P. Hallowell,
E. A. Spooner, M. D.,	Col. Geo. E. Wagner,
Joseph G. Rosengarten,	J. Clarkson Griffith,
George L. Buzby,	Robert J. Steen,
Thomas Earp, Jr.,	Charles L. Thurlow,
William P. Troth,	Byron Danby,
Edward S. Campbell,	Samuel F. Jacobs,
William C. Vinyard,	R. J. C. Walker,
Charles Heber Clark,	Edward T. Dobbins,
Joseph A. Hull,	James Yocum, Jr.
Wm. R. Heins,	

The Mayor then announced that Ex-Governor Curtin would now address the meeting. The familiar and honored face of Governor Curtin now showed itself. The soldiers in the crowd remembered their trusty friend, and took the lead in a burst of applause that must have warmed his patriot heart. Said he:

That kindness, fellow-citizens, is not new to me. I remember well that in six years of official life I had the honor always to be received with marks of kindness and approbation by my fellow-citizens of the city of Philadelphia. Now that I have returned to the ranks of ordinary citizenship, I am obliged to you that you remember me in this pleasant manner. (Applause.) On my return from abroad I received the first intelligence that some of our friends doubted as to the result in Pennsylvania. I have learned of no fact to make me doubt, and when I review the history of Pennsylvania for seven years—her constant fidelity, her heroic soldiery, her benevolent character, and her people, who stood so loyally by the government in times of distress—I receive with contempt the idea that Pennsylvania can now falter in her fidelity to the government. (Applause.)

My friends, our theory of government rests upon the consent of the governed. I have recently been in countries where such a theory has no foothold, where the consent of the governed is not asked, where all power is in the hands of the governing classes. You never see there such a sea of upturned intelligent faces as that which I now see before me—men upon whose minds and hearts the government has built its firmest foundations. There you see riches and power on the one hand, and upon the other hand abject poverty and want, in direct and painful contrast; and the man who goes abroad for six months and looks into the condition of the people there will come back thanking his Maker that his lot was cast in this land of liberty and equal rights, and he will swear to stand by those who will perpetuate it forever. (Great applause.) In our country we do not vote for acts of Congress or acts of the Legislature, but at the ballot-box we declare our sentiment by casting our vote for a representative man of that sentiment.

Now, all the people of this great country are, or ought to be, in one or other of the two great existing political organizations. I address to-night a multitude of the citizens of Pennsylvania who claim to be, and ought to be, members of the great Republican party. We contend with an organization known as the Democratic party—a party of a wonderful history, a party that ruled the country for two-thirds or three-fourths of the time since we became a nation, but which has shamefully betrayed the cause to which it had seemed to be devoted. We allege that the Democratic party by reason of its sympathy with southern slavery has justly forfeited its former position. We contend that the owner of the negro, through the sympathy of the Democratic party, dared to lay hold upon the throat of our government and attempt its destruction. The great Republican party, formed in 1856, passed into power in 1860, and from that time to the present speaking, the Republican party has held the destinies of this great country—I mean, my friends, the party represented in Congress by a loyal and faithful majority.

Now, in casting your ballots, my friends, you vote to express your preferences not for men, but for measures of public policy, affecting the future of this great country. Let us not forget that we placed in power the immortal Lincoln as the exponent of our political sentiments, and that to the million of soldiers who entered the field for the government we gave our continued sympathy and support. Let us remember that when the public credit trembled in the balance, when our finances were deranged, the Republican party instituted measures in Congress which gave to the country money—aye, gave the greenback, which we say is money; and no power on earth, no judicial opinion or judgment, can take from the greenback the stamp of the measure in value of money when the people have declared it to be money. (Great applause.) We sustained the country during the war, incurred the debt, passed measures to pay the interest, maintained the faith of the public credit; and now that great party which has done thus much for the country once more appeals to the people of Pennsylvania.

The speaker then referred to the Gubernatorial campaign of 1863, when he was a candidate before the people of this State for the Executive chair—at a time when a public conscription was being made; when the public credit was at the lowest ebb; when men were taken from their homes forcibly and put into the public service; when our arms, except in two memorable instances, failed of success in the field. The Democratic party at that time placed in nomination a gentleman of great learning and distinguished ability, and a fair representative of their ideas. The speaker did not then pretend to be the equal of that candidate in many respects, but in one respect—the most essential and important—he was the superior of Judge Woodward, for he had acted with the great Republican party, and the people of Pennsylvania gave him their highest honor, because they believed him to be faithful to his bleeding country.

The speaker further said that by the ballot the people had the privilege of declaring their will, and by that means Pennsylvania would indicate her condemnation of a faithless Executive on Tuesday next. He had had much to do with the soldiers of Pennsylvania during the war; he had watched them in their camps, as they received the starry banner of the skies from his own hands, and when they were in the field he never failed to look after them. He had been proud to hear the soldier call him his friend, and he reciprocated that feeling by declaring himself to-night the friend of the soldier, and improving the opportunity now afforded him to give the soldier the best advice of which he was capable. He adjured the late soldiers to remember the toils and dangers they had undergone, the comrades they had left on southern soil, the orphans and widows, and to stand by their country and by their party. To those who had earned the proud title of soldiers of the republic he earnestly addressed himself, and implored them to stand by those who for six years had stood by them.

In conclusion, the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the generosity and patriotism of the city of Philadelphia, and referred to several instances of her fidelity to the country's best interests. He intended to return to his home in the interior without delay, and would inform his friends and neighbors that in Philadelphia the result was no longer an uncertainty. He then retired amid great enthusiasm.

The Chairman now introduced Hon. James H. Campbell, as a devoted and fervent patriot, who being so good a one, did not suit Mr. Johnson, and had been removed. This idea was evidently appreciated by the crowd; they applauded it with salvos of cheers.

Mr. Campbell said he esteemed it an honor to address the people of Philadelphia, as he had just been thinking that from the hour the bell tolled our independence they had been true to the great interests of the nation, and everything worthy of honor. It should be the duty of every man in the audience, and every patriot in the city, to reflect upon the position the Republican party occupied. Pennsylvania was the keystone of the arch, and its influences were such that no President was ever elected without her vote. As she went on Tuesday, so would New York follow, and the Republicans of this State would consequently settle the destinies of the nation. After a reflection on these facts was it necessary to urge every man to go to the polls on Tuesday and do his whole duty? (Cries of "No; that's all right.") No great good could be accomplished by political organizations unless each man stood shoulder to shoulder, as did the Spartans at the pass of Thermopylæ. As an organization, our party shall live so long as we are true to each other, but it will surely die when it is false to principle. It was our duty, then, not only to vote for the highest officer on the ticket, but the lowest candidate was as much entitled to consideration, for he embodied the principles of the party as well as the highest. The Democrats never split their ticket. They go among Republicans and solicit a vote for Judge Ludlow, but did they vote for Judge Allison last fall! (Cries of "No," and cheers for Thayer.)

The Republican party had conquered in the past because they were true to principle, and thus became the custodian of the honor, prosperity and credit of the country. It was in favor of giving to the children of the poor an education in common with those of the wealthy. It was the custodian of the public faith. Once let the Democratic party get in power, and every national obligation will be repudiated. Then will we take a lower place among the nations of the earth who have purchased millions of our bonds. The Republican party is in favor of universal liberty, and if it had done no other act than give freedom to four millions of persons, that one would redound to its everlasting credit, and make one of the brightest pages of history ever produced by any party in the world. No man fears social equality, and political equality was a right belonging to every man. If the Democratic party was so terribly afraid of this social equality, then the Republican party could quiet their apprehensions by making it a penal offence for a copperhead to marry a negro woman. (Laughter.)

Col. John W. Forney was the next speaker. He was received with great enthusiasm.

He said that he was sorry that he was physically unfitted to appear before and address the great meeting held in front of the League House on last Saturday evening. To-night he was present to bring good news from the interior of the State. It had been his custom for years to address letters to friends in the different counties of this great commonwealth, for them to give him a condensed statement of the political situation or condition of affairs in their respective localities. He had been absent a few days, delivering speeches in the State, and on his return he found responses from fifty counties, from reliable and conscientious men, not one of them sending bad news, but all containing the gratifying information that the work was being pushed forward with vigor, and everything denoted a grand and glorious success. He had no doubt that on Tuesday next, unless we shall be widely mistaken, the majority for the ticket will be as large as that given to Governor Geary in 1866.

If the copperhead judges of Pennsylvania could have struck down the loyal people during the war, they would have done it. They decided the draft unconstitutional: that we had no right to collect a tax for the support of the draft, and that the legal tenders of our country were unconstitutional.

At one time, the speaker thought, we might have supported Judge Ludlow, and that by so doing we would have invited a corresponding vote from his friends. What has been the result? His partisans have exhibited their feeling by showering contempt and ridicule upon us for this liberality. The speaker considered it was the duty of every Republican to oppose him and vote for his opponent, M. Russell Thayer.

Hon. H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield, said that he could return to his mountain home and tell his friends that he had met the people of Philadelphia, and they were organized for victory. He could not depict the consequence of a defeat, for its result would be that the men who in 1861 took up arms to destroy the country would be placed in power.

The question before the people now is whether they will allow these traitors to govern. He ridiculed the idea of the Democratic party gaining a victory, and prophesied a glorious success for the Republicans.

He was frequently applauded during his eloquent address.

At the conclusion several handsome pieces of fireworks were exhibited by Professor Jackson, and the meeting dispersed in glorious spirits.

Another Huge Gathering in the Nineteenth Ward.

At the junction of Germantown road and Norris street, on Saturday night, a vast gathering of people assembled to show to the Democracy the futility of any lingering hope for the success of their ticket on Tuesday. It was organized by calling Samuel A. Miller to the chair, and appointing as

Vice Presidents—Wm. P. Heins, Simon Bennett, Joseph Roats, T. B. M. Addis, George W. Gransbach, Colonel Thomas Crawford, George Kessler, Alexander Greer, Adam Myers, Sr., George De Haven, Jr., Charles Siner, Caleb G. Collins, James Culbertson.

Secretaries—Herman Osler, William Neall, Captain Robert Gillespie, W. Murray Nevill, Captain D. Richardson, James Milligan, Jr., Ephraim Hillegas, George Scheffer, Oliver Davis, Emanuel Hooper, Jacob Myers, Robert J. Craig, Jas. Raney.

After a few remarks by the President, the gifted Moses Dropsie, Esq., made a most interesting address. He lucidly and learnedly demonstrated that the higher the position the colored man obtained in the south, the better it would be for northern manufacturers, and more especially would it affect the interests of the workingmen of this city, as Philadelphia had obtained a world-wide reputation for her manufactures. He impressed upon his hearers the importance of electing the whole ticket. He knew every one of the candidates personally, and knew them to be worthy of election. At the close of his remarks, the following resolutions were adopted with hearty acclamation:

Resolved, The legislative power of the United States being vested by the Constitution in the national Congress, the attempts of the acting President, Andrew Johnson, (made such by the hands of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth,) to nullify the laws regularly passed by that body, are revolutionary and fraught with danger to our rights and liberties.

Resolved, That on the permanent success of the Republican party and its patriotic principles depend the future safety, welfare and prosperity of this government, and that, inspired by this belief, we will use all honorable means to insure the success of the whole Republican ticket in this city and State.

Resolved, That any and every Republican who, from motives of personal friendship, does anything to promote the success of the Democratic ticket, will prove false to his profession of patriotism and to his party, and may have cause to regret his mistaken course all the rest of his days.

Resolved, That the success of the so-called Democratic party on Tuesday would be deemed an indorsement of the accidental President, Andrew Johnson, and his dangerous policy, and would greatly encourage the enemies of our county to renew their attempts to destroy this glorious Union.

Colonel Philip S. White, Hon. Henry D. Moore and Mr. James Holgate made addresses, and the meeting adjourned, shouting "Liberty and Union," with nine cheers for the Republican ticket.

Our German Fellow-Citizens Show their Hands.

The Democrats are in nothing more stultified than in the supposition of their ability to seduce the Germans of Philadelphia into supporting their ticket. The loyal German-Americans turned out on Saturday night in Mechanics' Hall, Third street below Green. The spirit and temper was capital. A gallant gentleman and patriot, Mr. Fr. Schneider, filled the chair. The Vice Presidents were F. W. Thomas, John Sertz, H. Frangen, E. Heiwig, John Memmhoelzer, O. Vogel, Aug. Winnig. The Secretaries comprised F. T. Loes, Dr. Zoller, M. Dahlem, Captain Tiedemann. A splendid band discoursed fine music during the evening. G. Siegmann, H. Frangen, Captain Schwartz, and J. Reckey spoke in German, and Col. Fitzgerald, the editor of the City Item, delivered a most admirable address, reviewing the present political situation, and offering sound practical arguments why the Republican ticket should be voted for and elected. We regret that the excessive pressure of matter in our columns this morning prevents our giving even a synopsis of his remarks, which were received by his auditors with the greatest enthusiasm.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Having purchased a large portion of the above stock, are prepared to offer DECIDED BARGAINS to their customers.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOAKING VELVETS

OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES.

A full line at a small advance on auction prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ONE DOLLAR FRENCH MERINOES,

ALL GRADES, AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DRESS GOODS.

A splendid line of FALL AND WINTER STYLES at 25 to 45 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ALL-WOOL BLACK

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, 37½ CENTS.

Superior to any former lots.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ROLLED POPLINS,

IN CHOICE SHADES,

From Friday's Auction Sale.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG AND SQUARE

BLANKET SHAWLS,

OF ALL STYLES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BROCHE SHAWLS

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES, NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm24t A. MYERS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,

JOBBER, AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wsm3mrp

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

HAVE IN STORE A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

PLAID

CLOAKINGS.

DIAMOND

CLOAKINGS.

SILVER-FOX

CLOAKINGS.

CHINCHILLA

CLOAKINGS.

WHITNEY

CLOAKINGS.

VELOUR

CLOAKINGS.

VELVET

CLOAKINGS.

BEAVER

CLOAKINGS.

WHITE

CLOAKINGS.

SCARLET

CLOAKINGS.

HYDE PARK

CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11tsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED;

A new lot of Plaid Poplins, 87½c., $1, $1·12½, and $1·37½.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Mixed Poplins 50 cents a yard.
Black Alpaca, 31, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75 cents, and $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide and heavy, $1 a yard.
Black, all wool Delaines, Double width, very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks, fine quality.
Just opened, several lots of Linen Goods, from New York, very cheap.
7-4 Power-Loom Table Linens 56 cents.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Heavy 8-4 White Table Linens, $1, $1·12½, $1·25.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 16, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Linen Napkins, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, and $3 a dozen.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
A large assortment Blankets, very cheap.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31c.
All Wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 69 cents.
Heavy All Wool Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 50, 56 and 62½c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard vale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
All Wool Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75 and $1·87½.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25 and 33c.
Heavy English Half Hose, full regular made, 38c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50 and $2.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Real Kid Gloves, good quality, $1·25. [9 21 smw tJ1

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL,
SHAKER FLANNEL,
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [8 2 wsm3mrp

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 48t CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF.

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 T STREET,

ON ACCOUNT F REMOVAL TO NEW STORE.

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants; now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 tmwim

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.
11

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 23 mws57 18t Above Spruce.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmw1m
NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

PROCLAMATION!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, THAT

On Tuesday, October 8, 1867,

Being the Second Tuesday of the month, and day of the General and Municipal Election, there are to be elected; viz.:—

By the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one qualified person to serve as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth for fifteen years.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Senatorial District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards (exclusive of the Eleventh and Twelfth Election Divisions of said Eighteenth Ward), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the First Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth (now the Ninth and Tenth) Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Second Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Third Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fourth Ward, the Tenth and Eleventh Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh Ward, and the Seventh and Eighth (now the Eighth and Eleventh) Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freedmen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia comprising the Eighth Ward, and the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Divisions of Ninth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Thirteenth Ward, and the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of the Fourteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, the Second and Third Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward of said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward, the First, Second, Third Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixteenth Ward, and the First and Second Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eighteenth Ward and the First Election Division of Seventeenth Ward, the Third Election Division of Nineteenth Ward, and the Fourth Election Division of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division) the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth (now the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth) Election Divisions of the Nineteenth Ward; the Third and Eleventh (now the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth) Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward; (the First Election Division of Twenty-first Ward) now the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and the Fifth and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-second Ward (the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward), now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-first Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-third Ward, the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward and the Eighth (now the Eighth and Thirteenth) Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-fourth Ward (now the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards), and the (Second and Eighth Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward), now the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward, and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Election Divisions of the Twenty-eighth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the City and County of Philadelphia, one qualified person to serve as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., in and for the said City and County for ten years; one person to serve as Sheriff, for said City and County, for three years; one person to serve as Register of Wills, for said City and County, for three years; one person to serve as Clerk of the Orphans' Court in, and for the said City and County, for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the City of Philadelphia, one person to serve as City Treasurer, for three years, and one person to serve as City Commissioner for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the First Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and one person to serve as a Constable for five years, and seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of Joseph Davis, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Asa Jones removed, and one for the unexpired term of Francis Campbell, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Second Ward, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and three of them for the unexpired terms of Edward C. Richardson, Charles H. Schelenger, and John W. Frazier, respectively removed.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Ward, one person to serve as Assessor for the unexpired term of Francis A. Devitt, resigned, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and one person to serve as Constable for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourth Ward, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of L. C. Green.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixth Ward, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for thsee years.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventh Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for the unexpired term of Thomas Little, resigned, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Ward, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one of them for the unexpired term of George R. Keesler, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of B. W. Beesley, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired time of Charles Jewell, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Ward, one person to serve as a member of the Common Council for two years, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years and six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and two of them for the unexpired terms of A. Kline and John Fry, resigned; also, one person to serve for the unexpired term of A. H. Alburger, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council, for the unexpired term of F. A. Van Cleve, resigned, one person to serve as a member of said Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of H. Eachus, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighteenth Ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Samuel Pennington, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Nineteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council, for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council, one of them for two years, and one for the unexpired term of Joseph Earnest, resigned, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of J. B. Hines, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Twentieth Ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Assessor (for that part of the Ward west of Broad street) for the unexpired term of R. W. McCloskey, deceased, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years; also, one person to serve for the unexpired term of Thomas R. Brown.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-first Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as Constable for five years and twelve persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of whom are to serve for three years, four to serve for two years, and four to serve for one year from the first of January next.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-second Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years. And by the Freemen residing in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth election divisions, one person to serve as Assessor, for the unexpired term of B. W. Singley, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-third Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, and one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years: and by the Freemen residing in the First Election Division, late Delaware township, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, one of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of John Neville, resigned; and by the Freemen residing in the Second Election Division, late Lower Dublin township, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the Freemen residing in the Third Election Division, late the Townships of Byberry and Moreland, two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years; and by the Freemen residing in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Election Divisions, two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years; and by the Freemen residing in the Ninth Election Division, late the Township of Oxford, one person to serve as Director of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of E. E. Russel, removed

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty fifth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and one person to serve as an Alderman for five years. And by the freemen residing in each of the Election Divisions of said Ward, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years. And by the Freemen residing in the Third Election Division, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-sixth Ward, one person to serve as a member of the Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and one person to serve for the unexpired term of Robert Armstrong, resigned, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Lewis Waterman, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-seventh Ward, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, one person to serve as Constable for five years, and six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, five of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of H. W. Marshall, removed.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty eighth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two years; one person to serve as an Alderman for five years; one person to serve as a Constable for five years; and twelve persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of whom are to serve three years, four to serve two years and four to serve one year, from the first day of January next.

And by the Freemen residing in each of the Election Divisions of each of the several Wards of the said City, one person to serve as Judge, two persons to serve as Inspectors, and two persons to serve as Return Inspectors of Elections for each of said Divisions respectively.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the First Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Joseph Rivel, League Island road.

2d Division, at the house of Peter Bovier, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.

3d Division, at the house of Samuel Gilbert, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Reed street.

4th Division, at the house of Mrs. Dubois, Second street, below Wharton.

5th Division, at the house of Henry Sauer, northwest corner of Fourth and Reed streets.

6th Division, at the house of Samuel Peak, southwest corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets.

7th Division, at the house of Thomas Kane, northeast corner of Passyunk road and Cross street.

8th Division, at the house of Mrs. Huber, corner of Eighth and Medina streets.

9th Division at the house of Joseph Schofield, southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets.

10th Division, at the house of Mr. Wolf, northwest corner of Front and Moore streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Second Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.

2d Division, at the house of Edward Watcher, northeast corner of Second and Carpenter streets.

3d Division, at the house of Lewis Thornton, northwest corner of Moyamensing avenue and Washington avenue.

4th Division, at the house of William Maurman, southwest corner of Third and Christian streets.

5th Division at the house of George Gardiner, No. 1121 South Eighth street.

6th Division, at the house of Francis King, southeast corner of Fifth and Carpenter streets.

7th Division, at the house of Jacob Lentz southeast corner of Passyunk road and Christian street.

8th Division at the house of —— Fuchs, northwest corner of Fifth and Redwood streets.

9th Division, at the house of Timothy Mealy, southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets.

10th Division, at the house of Hugh Finley, southeast corner of Twelfth and Carpenter streets.

11th Division, at the house of William Halfpenny, southwest corner of Ninth and Manilla streets.

12th Division, at the house of Charles Peak, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.

13th Division, at the house of E. Patton, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Federal street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Third Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of William E. Stancliffe, Second street, below Queen.

2d Division, at the house of John Graham, southwest corner of Front and Catherine streets.

3d Division, at the house of James Baird, southwest corner of Second and German streets.

4th Division, at the house of J. Babington, southeast corner of Fifth and Queen streets.

5th Division, at the house of G. F. Seeler, southeast corner of Fifth and German streets.

6th Division, at the house of Patrick McCrystle, southwest corner of Catherine and Sixth streets.

7th Division, at the house of John Slavin, northwest corner of Eighth and Catherine streets.

8th Division, beginning at the corner of Tenth and Fitzwater street; thence along Tenth street to Christian street; thence along Christian street to Twelfth street; thence along Twelfth street to Fitzwater street; thence along Fitzwater street to the place of beginning. And the election shall be held at the house of Julius Schwalber, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Fitzwater streets.

9th Division, beginning at the corner of Twelfth and Fitzwater streets; thence along Twelfth street to Christian street; thence along Christian street to Broad street; thence along Broad to Fitzwater street; thence along Fitzwater to the place of beginning. And the election shall be held at the house of David Alexander, corner of Fitzwater street and Juniper lane.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Fourth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:

1st Division, at the house of Jacob Ferber, northeast corner of Front and Almond streets.

2d Division, at the house of William Murphy, No. 752 South Front street.

3d Division, at the house of Charles Bray, northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets.

4th Division, at the house of William Byerly, southeast corner of Fourth and Stanley streets.

5th Division, at the house of Owen Lamb, southeast corner of Charles and South streets.

6th Division, at the house of James McDonough, Sixth street, below Shippen.

7th Division, at the house of Patrick Reagen, No. 617 South Seventh street.

8th Division, at the house of James A. Matthieu (Dallas House), Eighth street, below Shippen.

9th Division, at the house of John Thompson, northeast corner of Twelfth and Brinton streets.

10th Division, at the house of Robert Morrow, northeast corner of Broad and Shippen streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Charles Medara, corner of Second and Relief streets.

2d Division, at the house of Charles McGrath, Lombard street, above Second.

3d Division, at the house of John Wood, southwest corner of Fifth and Lombard streets.

4th Division, at the house of —— ——, northwest corner of Front and Pine streets.

5th Division, at the house of Lewis Fischer, No. 216 Dock street.

6th Division, at the house of John Crawford, No. 312 Fifth street.

7th Division, at the house of Patrick McCrossin, northeast corner of Fifth and Prune streets.

8th Division, at the house of Thomas Whitmore, southwest corner of Exchange place and Carter's alley.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the southwest corner of Second and Arch street.

2d Division, at the house of Richard Wellington, southwest corner of Second and Quarry streets.

3d Division, at the house of William A. Thorp, Race street, above Second.

4th Division, at the house, Third street, below Arch, west side.

5th Division, at the house, northwest corner of Sixth and Jayne streets.

6th Division, at the Golden Fleece Hotel, in Cherry street, between Third and Fourth.

7th Division at the White Bear Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Race streets.

8th Division, at the house of James Buck, southwest corner of Vine and Crown streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions, of the Seventh Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of D. M. Mathieu, No. 808 Lombard street.

2d Division, at the house of James Lobley, northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets.

3d Division, at the house of Andrew Morrow, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Lombard streets.

4th Division, at the house of Lawrence McCabe, southwest corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets.

5th Division, at the house of P. Monaghan, Eighteenth and McDuffie streets.

6th Division, at the house of Addis & Engle, southwest corner of Twentieth and Pine streets.

7th Division, at the house of George Conners, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Lombard streets.

8th Division, at the house of James McKinley, northeast corner of Twenty-third and Naudain streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Eighth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:

1st Division, at the house of William Grear, Sansom street, below Ninth.

2d Division, at the house of Joseph Reigel, southwest corner of Twelfth and Locust streets.

3d Division, at the house of William Lange, No. 241 South Broad street.

4th Division, at the house of Reuben Delany, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Sansom streets.

5th Division, at the house of John Brown, northeast corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets.

6th Division, at the office of Samuel Bye, No. 120 South Twentieth street.

7th Division, at the house of James Sayles, No. 248 South Seventeenth street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Ninth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Amos Holahan, southeast corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.

2d Division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, No. 823 Filbert street.

3d Division, at the house of Mrs. Lobley, southwest corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.

4th Division, at the house of C. Zimmerman, No. 1323 Market street.

5th Division, at the house of William Shinn, No. 16 S. Broad street.

6th Division, at the house of Daniel B. Beitler, No. 1619 Market street.

7th Division, at the house of Thomas Blair, No. 1011 Market street.

8th Division, at the house of H. K. Minnich, No. 2129 Market street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Tenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at No. 141 N. Ninth street.

2d Division, at the house of Thomas P. Mooney, northwest corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.

3d Division, at the house of Charles C. Overbeck, southwest corner of Eleventh and Vine streets.

4th Division, at the house of Patrick McManus, southwest corner of Eleventh and Race streets.

5th Division, at the house of Patrick McLaughlin, northwest corner of Broad and Race streets.

6th Division, at the house southwest corner of Gebhard and Race streets.

7th Division, at the house southwest corner of Sixteenth and Cherry streets.

8th Division, at the house of Thomas Stewart, southwest corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.

9th Division, at the house of Benjamin Gingrich, southwest corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Eleventh Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Jacob Fluck, Callowhill street, below Second.

2d Division, at the house of C. J. Vallett, northwest corner of New Market and Callowhill streets.

3d Division, at the house of A. Campbell, southwest corner of Front and Pegg streets.

4th Division, at the house of Andrew F. Haas, No. 453 St. John street.

5th Division, at the house of A. Gilbert, Third street, above Buttonwood.

6th Division, at the house of Mrs. P. Bleease, northwest corner of St. John and Green streets.

7th Division, at the house of M. Royston, southwest corner of New Market and Brown streets.

8th Division, at the house of James Smith, No. 812 Second street, above Brown.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twelfth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:

1st Division, at the house of Lewis Gebhard, northeast corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

2d Division, at the house of Lewis Snell, northwest corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

3d Division, at the house of H. L. Rose, No. 309 Buttonwood street, above Third.

4th Division, at the house occupied by John Metz, northwest corner of Noble street and York avenue.

5th Division, at the house of C. Blaese, northeast corner of Fourth and Coates streets.

6th Division, at the house of John Schmitt, No. 820 North Third street.

7th Division, at Wright's Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Thirteenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of J. K. Turner, southwest corner of Franklin and Callowhill streets.

2d Division, at the house of John Welbank, northwest corner of Rugan and Callowhill streets.

3d Division, at the house No. 713 Spring Garden street.

4th Division, at the house of David S. Drum, southwest corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets.

5th Division, at the house of Amelia Davis, southeast corner of Seventh and Coates streets.

6th Division, at the house of John Dechler, northeast corner of Ninth and Coates streets.

7th Division, at the house of Mr. Bleyler, northwest corner of Sixth and Brown streets.

8th Division, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Brown streets, kept by Henry Welsh.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Fourteenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Christian Theurer, No. 1030 Ridge avenue.

2d Division, at the house of John Warwick, northeast corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

3d Division, at the house of Coulter Russell, Ridge avenue below Spring Garden street.

4th Division, at the hall, northwest corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

5th Division, at the house —— Simpson, southwest corner of Eleventh and Coates streets.

6th Division at the house of —— Miller, northwest corner of Broad and Coates streets.

7th Division, at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Parrish streets.

8th Division, at the house of —— Hershoff, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Ogden streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Fifteenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Henry Young, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets.

2d Division, at the house of Charles Rittmyer, Buttonwood, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.

3d Division, commence at the northwest corner of Broad and Green streets, thence along the north side of Green street to the east side of Seventeenth street, thence along the east side of Seventeenth to the south side of Coates street, thence along the south side of Coates street to the west side of Broad street, thence along the west side of Broad street to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the house of John Herman, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Coates.

4th Division, at the Mechanic Engine House, Brown street, below Fifteenth.

5th Division, from Nineteenth to Twenty-first street, from Vine to Hamilton street. Vote at the house of James Fitzwater, No. 1918 Callowhill street.

6th Division, at the house of Joseph McC[illegible], southwest corner of Callowhill and Twenty second sts.

7th Division, at the house of William Sepo'd, corner of Biddle and Callowhill streets.

8th Division, commence at the corner of Twenty-first and Spring Garden streets thence along the north side of Spring Garden street to Pennsylvania avenue, thence along the east side of Pennsylvania avenue to Twenty-fourth street, thence along the east side of Twenty-fourth street to the north side of Coates street, thence north along Landing avenue to Poplar street, thence along the south side of Poplar street to the west side of Twenty-fourth street, thence along the west side of Twenty-fourth street to the south side of Coates street, thence along the south side of Coates street to the west side of Twenty-second street, thence along the west side of Twenty-second street to the south side of Green street, thence along the south side of Green street to Twenty-first street, thence along the west side of Twenty-first street to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the house of Andrew Smith, at the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Coates.

9th Division, at the house No. 1814 North street.

10th Division, at the house of Christian Gerne, No. 2106 Coates street.

11th Division, at the house of Jeptha H. Munn, northeast corner of Francis and Shirley streets.

12th Division, at the house of George Uber, No. 1919 Brandywine street.

13th Division, commence at the northeast corner of Twenty second and Coates streets, thence along the north side of Coates street to the east side of Twenty-fourth street, thence along the east side of Twenty-fourth street to Poplar street, thence along the south side of Poplar to the west side of Twenty-second street, thence along the west side of Twenty-second to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the house of George Oldcraft, at the southwest corner of Brown and Bucknell streets.

14th Division, commence at the northwest corner of Ridge avenue and Coates street, thence along the north side of Coates street to the east side of Seventeenth street, thence along the east side of Seventeenth street to the south side of Francis street, thence along the south side of Francis street to the west side of Ridge avenue, thence along the west side of Ridge avenue to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the Drove Yard Hotel, Ridge avenue above Sixteenth street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Sixteenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the Bull's Head Hotel, Front street, above Poplar.

2d Division, at the house of Joseph Morris, northeast corner of Front and Otter streets.

3d Division, at the house of Thomas Murphy, corner of New Market and Laurel streets.

4th Division, at the house of John Lipps, Germantown road and Second street.

5th Division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, Germantown road, above Second street.

6th Division, at the house of Mrs. Siner, southwest corner of Fourth and George streets.

7th Division, at No. 1124 N. Third street.

8th Division, at the house of Christian Schnitzell, No. 943 North Fifth street, above Poplar.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Seventeenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division at the house of John R. Schuyler, southeast corner of Front and Master streets.

2d Division, at the house of John Holmes, southwest corner of Front and Thompson streets.

3d Division, at the house of Mr. Chambers, corner of Howard and Master streets.

4th Division, at the house of James Creighton, northeast corner of Second and Thompson streets.

5th Division at the house of Philip Marrx, No. 1329 Germantown road.

6th Division, at the house of James Donnelly, northwest corner of Master and Cadwalader streets.

7th Division, at the house of Michael Burns, northwest corner of Jefferson and Cadwalader streets.

8th Division, at the house of William Congdon, southeast corner Sixth and Master streets.

9th Division, at the house of James O'Neill, southeast corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.

10th Division, at the house of John McCartney, southeast corner of Thompson and Cadwalader streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Eighteenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house corner of Frankford road and Manderson street.

2d Division, at the house of James Holdcraft, Beach street, above Shackamaxon.

3d Division, at the house of C. V. Nauman, corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street.

4th Division, at the house of John Reinhard, southeast corner of Girard avenue and Savery street.

5th Division, at the house of John Spear, Beach, above Hanover.

6th Division, at the house of William Flake, corner of Vienna and Richmond streets.

7th Division, at the house of John Pote, corner of Richmond and Otis streets.

8th Division, at the house of Peter Klein, corner of Hanover and Moyer streets.

9th Division, at the house of Andrew Weber, corner of Belgrade and Palmer streets.

10th Division, at the house of Frederick Muesse, corner of Vienna and Belgrade streets.

11th Division, at the house of Margaret McClure, corner of Richmond and Norris streets.

12th Division, at the house of David Gaskill, corner of Richmond and Huntingdon streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Nineteenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of George Boyer, Germantown road, below Norris street.

2d Division, at the house of Henry Heiser, Frankford road, opposite Columbia avenue.

3d Division, at the house of Mr. Lentz, corner of Norris street and Frankfort road.

4th Division, at the house of John Heenne, at the corner of Front and Amber streets.

5th Division, at the house of A. Peters, Frankford road, north of Norris street.

6th Division, at the house of A. W. Streeter, corner of Frankford road and Adams street.

7th Division, at the house of John M. Kerchman, Germantown road, above Columbia avenue.

8th Division, at the house of Thomas Cope, corner of Coral and Letterly streets.

9th Division, at the house of William Katz, corner of Fourth and Diamond streets.

10th Division, at the house of John Doerr, corner of Ella and Amber streets.

11th Division, at the house of P. B. Knechel, corner of Sixth and York streets.

12th Division, at the house of Francis Schmidt, corner of Fifth and Norris streets.

13th Division, at the house of W. F. Willard, corner of Second and York streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twentieth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the southeast corner of Girard avenue and Tenth streets.

2d Division, at the house occupied by Christian Rentscheller northeast corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue.

3d Division, at the house of James M. Ramsey, northeast corner of Seventh and Oxford streets.

4th Division, at the house of George Metzger, southeast corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.

5th Division, at the northwest corner of Poplar and Kurtz streets, house of George W. Kohl.

6th Division, at the house of Joseph Thompson, northeast corner of Girard avenue and Deacon street.

7th Division, at the house of Charles H. Eckstein northwest corner of Eleventh and Master streets.

8th Division, commence at the northwest corner of Broad and Poplar streets, thence along the north side of Poplar street to the east side of Fifteenth street, thence along the east side of Fifteenth street to the south side of Montgomery avenue, thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Broad street, thence along the west side of Broad street to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the house of Henry Roehm, southeast corner of Thompson and Amity streets.

9th Division, commence at the northwest corner of Poplar and Seventeenth streets, thence along the north side of Poplar to the east side of the river Schuylkill, thence along the east side of the river Schuylkill to the south side of Master street, thence along the south side of Master street to the west side of Seventeenth street, thence along the west side of Seventeenth street to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the house of Henry Battersby, No. 908 Nineteenth street.

10th Division, commence at the northwest corner of Twenty-first and Master streets, thence along the north side of Master street to the east side of the river Schuylkill, thence along the east side of the river Schuylkill to the south side of Montgomery avenue, thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Twenty-first street, thence along the west side of Twenty-first street to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the house of Charles M. Fuges, northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Jefferson streets.

11th Division, at the house of James Rigley, southeast corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets.

12th Division, at the house of William Cobb, northeast corner of Franklin and Oxford streets.

13th Division, at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets.

14th Division, at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

15th Division, commence at the northwest corner of Poplar and Fifteenth streets, thence along the north side of Poplar street to the east side of Sixteenth street, thence along the east side of Sixteenth street to the south side of Montgomery avenue, thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Fifteenth street, thence along the west side of Fifteenth street to the place of beginning. And the place of voting shall be at the house of John Fox, southwest corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.

16th Division, commence at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Poplar streets; thence along the north side of Poplar street to the east side of Seventeenth street; thence along the east side of Seventeenth street to the north side of Master street; thence along the north side of Master street to the east side of Twenty-first street; thence along the east side of Twenty-first street to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Sixteenth street; thence along the west side of Sixteenth street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of Jacob Greber, No. 1621 Seybert street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, beginning at the intersection of the southeastern line of the late borough of Manayunk and the river Schuylkill, thence along said borough line to the northeastern boundary of the same, thence along said line to Penn street, thence along Penn street to Main street, thence along Main street to Robeson street, thence along Robeson street to the river Schuylkill, thence along said river to the place of beginning. Vote at the Fountain Hotel, Main street.

2d Division, beginning at the northeast corner of Penn and Main street, thence along Penn street to the late borough line, thence along said borough line to Mechanic street, thence along Mechanic street to Bellaire street, thence along Bellair street to Cotton street, thence along Cotton street to the river Schuylkill, thence along said river to Robeson street, thence along Robeson street to Main street, thence along Main street to Penn street, place of beginning. Vote at the Police station, Mechanic street.

3d Division, beginning at the northeast corner of the river Schuylkill and Cotton street, thence along Cotton street to Bel'air street, thence along B[illegible]lair street to Mechanic street, thence along Mechanic street to the late borough line, thence along said borough line to Levering street, thence along Levering street to the river Schuylkill, thence along said river to place of beginning. Vote at the Eagle Hotel, Cresson street.

4th Division, beginning at the northeast corner of the river Schuylkill and Levering street, thence along Levering street to the late borough line, thence along said borough line to Green lane, thence along Green lane to Wood street, thence along Wood street to Oak street, thence along Oak street to Baker street, thence along Baker street to Jackson street, thence along Jackson street to the river Schuylkill, thence along said river to Levering street, the place of beginning. Vote at Metzler's Hotel, Cresson street.

5th Division, beginning at the northeast corner of Jackson street and the river Schuylkill, thence along Jackson street to Baker street, thence along Baker street to Oak street, thence along Oak street to Wood street, thence along Wood street to Green lane, thence along Green lane to the late borough line, thence along said borough line to Centre street, thence along Centre street to the river Schuylkill, thence along said river to Jackson street, the place of beginning. Vote at the Quinton Hotel, Main street.

6th Division, beginning at the northeast corner of river Schuylkill and Centre street, thence along Centre street to the late borough line, thence along said borough line to Cinnaminson run, thence along said Cinnaminson run to the river Schuylkill, thence along said river to Centre street, the place of beginning. Vote at Keeley's house, corner of Main and Washington streets.

7th Division, beginning at the northeast corner of Domino lane and river Schuylkill, along north side of said lane to Ridge road, along east side of said road to Crease lane, along north side of said lane to township line, along said line to Montgomery county line, along said line to river Schuylkill, along said river to place of beginning. Vote at Ann's Hotel, Ridge road.

8th Division, beginning at the upper side of the borough line and river Schuylkill, following the said line until it meets the river again, along said river to School-house lane, along said lane to township line, along said line to Crease lane, along said lane to Ridge road, along west side of said road to Domino lane, along said lane to river Schuylkill, along said river to place of beginning. Vote at Levering's Hotel.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-second Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of John Felton, corner of Fisher's Lane and Second street turnpike road.

2d Division, at the Branchtown Hotel, corner of York road and Mill street.

3d Division, at William Stallman's General Wayne, corner of Main and Manheim streets.

4th Division, at the School House, School House lane.

5th Division, at the house of William Hughes, Main street, opposite the Town Hall.

6th Division, at the public house of E. North, corner of Germantown avenue and Harvey street.

7th Division, at the house of Francis Hinker, known as the White Swan Hotel.

8th Division, at the house of John Bush, known as the Eagle Hotel.

9th Division, at the house of Barbara Roop.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-third Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the Washington House, kept by F. C. Mitchner, Holmesburg.

2d Division, at the house of Robert N. Murray, in the village of Bustleton.

3d Division, at the house of the late Elijah Hoffman, in the village of Smithfield.

4th Division, at the house of Charles Johnson.

5th Division, at the house of Joseph H. Comly.

6th Division, at the house of Daniel Faunce.

7th Division, at the house of Robert Thornton, on Frankford street.

8th Division, at the house of George Ertel, corner of Bridge street and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

9th Division, at the house of Albert S. Walton, corner of Frankford or Main street and Oxford road.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-fourth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at Milner's Hotel, northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and Lancaster avenue.

2d Division, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue.

3d Division, at the Wm. Penn Hotel, Market street, west of Thirty-eighth street.

4th Division, at the Washington House, northwest corner of Thirty-ninth and Market streets.

5th Division, at the Union Hotel, southeast corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

6th Division, at Vanleer's Hotel, northeast corner of Fifty-third street and Haverford avenue.

7th Division, at Major Whiteside's, Haddington.

8th Division, at the Park Hotel, Hestonville.

9th Division, at the Summit House, Monument road, above Belmont avenue.

10th Division, at Vodges' office, Fortieth street, near Sycamore street.

11th Division, at the Mantua Public School House, Haverford street, above Thirty-fifth street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-fifth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Jacob Markley, Rising Sun Village.

2d Division, at the house now or late of Charles Wiles, Harrowgate.

3d Division, at the house of Conrad Lutz, Cedar Grove Hotel.

4th Division, at the house of John Dougherty, Richmond street above Somerset.

5th Division, at the house of A. P. Stackhouse, northeast corner of Frankford road and Clearfield street.

6th Division, at the house of William B. Tustin, northeast corner of Richmond and Ann streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the Girard School House.

2d Division, at the house of F. Eve, corner of Wharton street and Passyunk road.

3d Division, at the house of Samuel Beagley, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets.

4th Division, at the house of Hugh Walker, northwest corner of Federal and Clarion streets.

5th Division, at the house of Thomas Wylie, southwest corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets.

6th Division, at the house of F. Saxton, soutwest corner of Broad and South streets.

7th Division, at the house of James Boyd, southeast corner of Eighteenth and South streets.

8th Division, beginning at the corner of Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets, along Fitzwater street to Gray's Ferry road, along Gray's Ferry road to Shippen street, along Shippen street to Sutherland avenue, along Sutherland avenue to Christian street, along Christian street to Nineteenth, and along Nineteenth street to the place of beginning. Vote at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Catharine streets.

9th Division, beginning at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Christian streets, thence west to the river Schuylkill; thence to the north side of Federal street; thence eastward to the west side of Nineteenth street; and from thence to the place of beginning. And the place of holding election shall be the house of Edward Parr, at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Federal streets.

10th Division, beginning at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Federal streets; thence along the south side of Federal street to the river Schuylkill; thence south to the north line of Mifflin street; thence eastward to the west line of Nineteenth street, and thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding elections shall be at the house of Andrew McIntyre, southwest corner of Twenty-eighth and Federal streets.

11th Division, beginning at the corner of Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets, along Fitzwater street to Gray's Ferry road, along Gray's Ferry road to Shippen street, along Shippen street to Sutherland avenue, along Sutherland avenue to Christian street, along Christian street to the river Schuylkill, along said river to South street, along South street to Nineteenth street, and along Nineteenth street to the place of beginning. Vote at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Shippen streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-seventh Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Bernard Shannon, southwest corner of Thirty-third and Chesnut streets.

2d Division, at the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh and Locust streets.

3d Division, at Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.

4th Division, at Alderman Allen's, Chesnut street, east of Fortieth.

5th Division, at Enoch Gray's office, Woodland and Forty-second streets.

6th Division, at Benjamin Sharp's Hotel, Forty-third and Market street.

7th Division, at the Blue Bell tavern, Darby road, Paschalville.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-eighth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, beginning at the northwest corner of Montgomery and Eleventh streets, thence along the west side of Eleventh street to Norristown Railroad, thence along the west side of said road to Lehigh avenue, thence along the south side of said avenue to Seventeenth street, thence along the east side of Seventeenth street to Montgomery, thence along the north side of Montgomery to Eleventh street, or place of beginning. Vote at Bushnell's North Broad Street Skating Park, Broad and Montgomery.

2d Division, beginning at the northeast corner of Susquehanna avenue and Eleventh street, thence along east side of Eleventh street to Norristown Railroad, thence along the east side of said railroad to Lehigh avenue, thence along south side of said avenue to Germantown avenue, thence along southwest side of Germantown avenue to Susquehanna avenue, thence along north side of Susquehanna avenue to Eleventh street, or place of beginning. Vote at the Seven Presidents, Germantown avenue and Seventh street.

3d Division, beginning at the northwest corner of Germantown avenue and Lehigh avenue, thence along west side of Germantown avenue to line of Twenty-second Ward, thence along said line to Township Line road, thence along east side of said road to Erie avenue, thence along north side of Erie avenue to Seventeenth street, thence along east side of Seventeenth street to Tioga street, thence along north side of Tioga street to Broad street, thence along east side of Broad street to Lehigh avenue, thence along north side of said avenue to place of beginning. Vote at Scott's, Broad and Germantown road.

4th Division, beginning at the southwest corner of Broad and Tioga streets, up the south side of Tioga street to Seventeenth street, thence west side of Seventeenth street to Erie avenue, thence south side of Erie avenue to Township line road, thence to Nicetown lane, thence south side of Nicetown lane to Lamb Tavern road, thence along north side of Lamb Tavern road to Seventeenth street, thence west side of Seventeenth street to Lehigh avenue, thence along the north side of said avenue to Broad street, thence along the west side of Broad to Tioga street, or place of beginning. Vote at Joseph Brown's, Broad and Westmoreland streets.

5th Division, beginning at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Montgomery, thence along the west side of Seventeenth street to Lamb Tavern road; thence along the southwest side of said road to Twenty-fifth street; thence along the east side of Twenty-fifth to Montgomery avenue, thence to Seventeenth street, the place of beginning. Vote at Lamb Tavern.

6th Division, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth and Montgomery streets; thence along the west side of Twenty-fifth street to Lamb Tavern road; thence along the south side of Lamb Tavern road to Nicetown lane; thence along the south side of Nicetown lane to Cambria street; thence south side of Cambria street to the river Schuylkill; thence along the river to Montgomery street; thence to place of beginning. Vote at J. Stohl's, Washington lane and Ridge avenue.

7th Division, beginning at the junction of Nicetown lane and Township Line road, thence along the southwest side of Township line road to Falls road, thence east side of Falls road to the river Schuylkill, thence along the river to Cambria street, thence along north side of Cambria street to Nicetown lane, thence along the north side of Nicetown lane to Township line road, and place of beginning. Vote at Mehr's Hotel, Ridge avenue.

8th Division, beginning at the junction of Falls road and Township line road, thence along the Township line road to School House lane, thence along said lane to the Schuylkill river, thence to Falls road, thence along the west side of Falls road to place of beginning. Vote at Ridge avenue and Bridge road.

The Judges and Inspectors are particularly requested to notice the following extract of an Act of the General Assembly:—

In accordance with the provisions of the Eighth Section of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," approved the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1866, the following Preamble and First Four Sections of said Act are published, to wit:—

Whereas, By the Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

And whereas, Persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of the Commonwealth.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by the said act of Congress, approved March 3, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Section 2.—That if any such Judge and Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Section 3.—That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots; any person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4.—That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid; such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, Notice is hereby given that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough, and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, notice is hereby given, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, Military Officers, and Borough Officers, who shall hold any office or appointments of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any City or Incorporated District, whether a Commissioned Officer or otherwise, a subordinate Officer or Agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any City or Incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Councils of any City or Commissioners of any Incorporated District, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such Election shall be eligible to any office except the office of Judge and Inspector, to be then voted for.

The Polls in the respective Election Divisions of the Wards of the said City shall be open at seven o'clock in the morning, and shall be closed at six o'clock in the evening.

The Return Judges are to make their Returns for said City and County for General and Municipal Officers, at the State House, on Chesnut street, of said City, on Friday, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

God save the Commonwealth.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Sept. 12, 1867. 9 13 2t

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that the following changes and corrections in the Proclamation of the 12th inst. are to be observed, to wit:—

Fifth Ward—5th Division vote at No. 225 Spruce street.

Ninth Ward—The Freemen of Ninth Ward are to elect one person to serve as a member of the Common Council for two years.

Fourteenth Ward—7th Division vote at the N. E. corner of Eleventh and Parrish streets.

Fifteenth Ward—7th Division vote at No. 2437 Callowhill street.

Twentieth Ward—The Freemen of the Twentieth Ward are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for the unexpired term of Thomas R. Brown, resigned.

Twenty-third Ward—8th Division vote at the New Arsenal Hotel, Bridge and Tacony streets.

Twenty-fourth Ward—11th Division vote at the N. W. corner of Thirty-fifth and Haverford streets.

Twenty-fifth Ward—The Freemen of the Third Election Division are to elect one person to serve as an Alderman for five years.

4th Division vote at No. 1500 Richmond street.

5th Division vote at the house of L. Blumhart, corner of Trenton avenue and Ann street.

God save the Commonwealth.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1867. 10 3 2t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

THE ITALO-ROMAN REVOLUTION.

King Victor Emanuel's Proclamation Against the Garibaldian Movement.

A telegram from Florence, dated on the 21st of September, reports the following royal order as having been issued in the Italian capital. The Ministers say:—

The Ministry has carefully watched up to the present the great agitation which, under the glorious name of Rome, is trying to force the country to violate international stipulations consecrated by the vote of the Parliament and the honor of the nation. The Ministry regretted the injury which such agitation would do to the tranquillity of the State, the public credit, and those financial operations on which depend the well-being and fortune of the country. Up to the present the Ministry have respected the rights of all citizens, but now that, contrary to those rights, certain persons would proceed to threats, the Ministry feel it their duty to preserve inviolate the public confidence and the sovereignty of the law. The Government will remain faithful to, and thoroughly carry out, the declarations laid before and accepted by Parliament. In a free State no citizen can rise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of the high powers of the nation, and thus disturb by violent means the organization of the country and lead her into the gravest complications.

The Ministry has confidence in the wisdom and love of country of the Italians; but if any one should fail in loyalty towards those national stipulations, and should attempt to violate that frontier for which we have passed our word, the Ministry will not permit such an act in any way, and will place on those persons contravening this order the responsibility of whatever acts they may provoke.

What Makes Money Tight?

The grain received at the lake ports in September was about double the quantity for September of 1866, and all the Western banks were taxed to their utmost in satisfying the wants of the movers of all this product. The discounting of this paper, and the withdrawal of the balances of Western banks, caused an outflow of currency, legal-tender and bank, of probably $25,000,000 within the month. The same result will be measurably seen in October. Send us money and we will send you grain, is now the cry in the West. Besides, there is not an average of a wheat crop in Great Britain, and France is making large demands upon that quarter, which must be in part supplied by shipments from the United States. From the 7th to the 21st of September the export of wheat from the United Kingdom was confined to 9000 quarters, or 72,000 bushels, while the imports were as much as three millions of bushels.—*N. Y. Express.*

Railroad Accident in Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—The steamboat express train on the New York Central Railroad, drawn by the engine Alonzo C. Paige, ran over and horribly mangled a laboring man named Thomas Clancy, at the Broadway crossing, in this city, this evening. He is a widower, resides on Canal street, and has four little children depending on him for support.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 26m]

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 9.

CHAS. A. SCHOLLER,

No. 724 ARCH STREET,

10 7 2t PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1867, MRS. NICHOLS', No. 102 S. EIGHTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 7 2t*

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 2m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION

CLOTHES-WRINGERS

REDUCED TO $8·50.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—102D SESSION, 1867-68.—The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 14th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
Dean Medical Faculty.
10 7 6t

OFFICES TO LET IN SECOND STORY SEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
CHARLES RHOADS,
No. 86 S. SEVENTH Street.
10 5 3t

BARTLETT SECKEL AND OTHER choice pears, large trees for city gardens, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 10 7 3t*

LAWSON'S CYPRESS AND GOLDEN Arbowital for Lawns and Cemetery Lots. The largest stock in the country, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. Now is the time to plant. 10 7 3t*

POLITICAL.

TO THE CITIZENS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

So strenuous and so artful have been the efforts to divert your attention from the true issues at stake in the approaching election, that we feel it a duty to remind you of the vast interests which depend upon your votes. It is not a mere local struggle. It is not a question who is to be Sheriff, or Treasurer, or Judge. Mr. Johnson and his allies, in their efforts to neutralize the defeat of the rebellion, have appealed to the people of the north, and they will read in the majorities which you will cast on Tuesday the sentence whether they are triumphant or defeated.

In those significant figures they will learn whether you regard rebellion as a virtue to be rewarded, or as a crime to be washed away by repentance; whether you are prepared to readmit the south without conditions, or to insist upon the wise measures devised by your representatives in Congress, and nullified by the despot who sits in the place of the martyred President of your choice.

Such are the real issues to be decided by your votes for local officers. It may suit the Democracy to-day to assure you to the contrary; but you may rest assured that if you do not so understand it, the country, both north and south, is not so blind. It has of late been truly said by one of the ablest men of New York: "Upon the fate of the Union Republican party, in the approaching election in Pennsylvania, hang consequences so vast and important that the mind does not readily grasp all the dangers of our position. A Democratic victory in that State would rouse the dormant energies of the whole rebel element of the south."

California and Maine are claimed to herald the long looked for Democratic reaction, and have already given renewed hopes to the unsubdued rebel spirit. From every part of the unreconstructed States come to us appeals from Union men not to abandon them to the mercies of their enemies, who are only waiting the fulfilment of the hopes held out to them by their Democratic friends in Pennsylvania to renew the bitter proscription of the last six years, and practically to disfranchise all who have suffered for the Union. Fellow-citizens, will you desert them?

But even more than this is the great question, whether our government for the future is to be constitutionally legislative, or a one-man dictatorship? Mr. Johnson has arrogated to himself legislative as well as executive functions, and has appealed to you, through his Democratic allies, for support. By your votes on Tuesday you are to decide whether you approve of his usurpation, or whether you are resolved "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Wm. M. Meredith,
Wm. D. Lewis,
Isaac Hazelhurst,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Benj. Harris Brewster,
Henry C. Lea,
Henry C. Carey,
William Sellers,
H. Pratt McKean,
Charles Gibbons,
Arthur G. Coffin,
Lindley Smith,
James V. Watson,
John Price Wetherill,
John B. Budd,
James Horne,
Nathan Trotter & Co.,
John Haseltine,
Henry C. Howell,
John Goforth,
Evans Rudolph,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
Wm. B. Thomas,
W. H. Carryl,
John E. Addicks,
Geo. Morrison Coates,
Wm. McMichael,
Henry Perkins,
W. C. Ludwig,
J. S. Whitney,
Clarence H. Clark,
John H. Redfield,
Charles T. Prony,
Matthew Baird,
Thomas S. Maris,
Geo. Burnham,
Benj. Bullock's Sons,
George L. Buzby,
Charles H. Reeves,
Wm. D. Kelley,
Theo. A. Wessels,
A. G. Cattell,
Harmanus Neff,
Howard Hinchman,
B. P. King,
Charles O'Neill,
Cochran, Russell & Co.,
Samuel L. Ward,
Henry B. Potter,
H. H. Mears & Sons,
Alfred Rogers,
W. S. Smith,
Wm. B. Kern,
E. Dunwoody & Co.,
Alex. J. Andrews,
Gen. Horatio G. Sickel,
T. Horace Brown,
Henry Farnham,
Edward Siter,
L. G. Graff,
P. B. Mingle & Co.,
J. & A. H. Detwiler,
Caleb H. Needles,
John B. Kenney,
James Traquair,
Charles F. Ugden,
William S. Grant,
L. H. Voute,
Frank Walter,
Samuel H. Trotter,
William E. Littleton,
S. C. Comly,
William Petitt,
E. Lafourcade,
George W. Hamersly,
Harry Walter,
Edward Robertson,
Edward Wharton,
Henry A. Vezin,
J. Russell Dawson,
George W. Vogel,
George A. Smith,
J. B. McCreary,
L. L. Webster,
Henry D. Moore,
Samuel F. Jacobs,
Samuel P. Canby,
J. J. Buckey,
Erastus P. Server,
Dr. J. H. Slack,
John S. Weimer,
George J. Richardson,
George J. Gross,
Jacob W. Colladay,
F. T. Walton,
John J. Hartman,
J. H. Seltzer,
Wm. Elliott,
Sterling Bell,
Frederick Graff,
Wm. Wharton, Jr.,
E. D. Marchant,
James K. Kerr,
Wm. Hart Carr,
Wm. A. Rowland,
Francis Blackburn,
Samuel Bispham,
Paul J. Field,
E. S. Mawson,
A. J. Harper,
C. N. Cadwalader,
G. Middleton,
A. P. Colesberry,
Wm. Cummings,
Charles S. Jones,
E. Gemmill,
W. D. Gemmill,
J. S. Sheaff,
Wm. S. Stewart,
E. Strickland,
Ed. Webster,
Theo. Kitchen,
Chas. Richardson,
Col. E. A. Landell,
John Fry,
Jos. H. Trotter,
Henry Davis,
Horace Binney,
George H. Stuart,
Samuel H. Perkins,
Frederick Fraley,
James W. Paul,
J. G. Fell,
A. Whitney,
James Pollock,
Andrew Wheeler,
Edward Shippen,
Caleb Cope,
A. E. Borie,
Horace Binney, Jr.,
Augustus Heaton,
John Sellers, Jr.,
M. Carey Lea,
Ward B. Haseltine,
George H. Boker,
Henry G. Morris,
E. W. Clark,
Charles Maguire,
Richard Wright,
J. S. Whitney,
A. H. Franciscus,
Thomas Birch,
Grove & Bro.,
C. J. Hoffman,
J. Wood & Bro.,
J. Morgan Jennison,
Henry D. Sherrerd,
Matthias Maris,
Browning & Bro.,
Edmund A. Souder & Co.,
W. N. Rowland & Co.,
Wetherill & Bro.,
Wm. Heaton,
Geo. D. Wetherill,
S. M. Dutton,
James P. Perot,
J. Beyard,
John M. Ford,
Wm. B. Barnes,
Ed. G. Knight,
James M. Aertson,
J. Hinckley Clark,
Charles Norris,
T. Megarge,
Thos. C. Hand,
Fred. M. Adams,
Wm. Guiager,
Geo. J. Peirce,
Edward D. Smith,
J. L. & E. L. Perot,
D. W. Herstine,
J. Atlee White,
Charles H. Cummings,
C. B. Rogers,
B. Bicket & Co.,
R. Etting,
S. J. Christian,
J. K. Moorhead,
David Shelmire,
Peter Stimson,
Charles Smith,
A. M. Walkinshaw,
E. O. Markley,
William Akers,
George J. Weaver,
Charles Triechel,
William M. Muzzey,
John C. Cresson,
James J. Sharpless,
Henry Avery,
Thomas D. Wattson,
E. Mitchel,
William Sellers,
John Sellers,
A. Whitney,
J. S. Whitney,
J. H. Redfield,
M. Baird,
George Burnham,
Charles T. Parry,
George Vaux,
John W. Leigh,
W. J. P. White,
F. E. Pendleton,
C. A. Walborn,
R. B. Corson,
B. Huckel,
John E. Latta,
F. O. Garrigues,
G. W. Marks,
J. K. McCammon,
Charles H. Cramp,
D. Thompson,
John G. Butler,
Joseph Kerr,
Wm. Spooner, Jr.,
Geo. R. Howell,
R. H. Downing,
John F. Smith,
Thos. J. Megear,
Frank H. Roberts,
Franklin Evans,
Wm. Murphy,
Geo. H. Roberts,
Thos. W. Davis,
M. H. Dickinson,
J. B. McFarland,
C. B. Andress,
Chas. J. Field,
Joseph Wood,
H. Earnest Goodman,
J. W. Biddle,
Jos. T. Thomas,
Charles J. Ellis,
E. L. Perkins,
W. H. Hurley,
Alfred Cromelien,
John H. Stokes,
John Moss, Jr.,
Fred. Mead Bissell,
Thos. B. Lancaster,
James Harper,
H. P. Muirhead,
Ed. Samuels, Jr. 1t

FIFTH EDITION

General Sheridan in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—General Sheridan reached Roxbury and Boston line at 11 A. M. to-day, having left Newport shortly after 6 o'clock. He received a popular welcome at Fall River and Taunton, where brief stops were made. At each of these places the city authorities and large crowds of citizens received the General in the most enthusiastic manner. At Savin Hill depot he was received by the Roxbury authorities and a salute of artillery, and escorted by the Roxbury Horse Guards to Boston Line. At this point he was received by the Boston city authorities and an imposing array of State militia, who formed an escort of the procession. The public and private buildings are gayly decorated, and an immense crowd of citizens throng the streets.

Mrs. Lincoln's Affairs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—The stories concerning Mrs. Lincoln's poverty which appear in the New York papers occasion much surprise here. As they are untrue, they are looked upon as an advertising dodge of the parties engaged in disposing of property which she does not wish to retain.

The Latest Gold Quotation.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Gold is now quoted at 145¼.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A Few Days Spent in Quietness at Newport, R. I.—Preparations for His Reception in Boston To-day—Programme of His Future Movements.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—Major-General Sheridan has been sojourning in quiet here since his arrival from New York, and to-morrow he will leave on the first train from Boston. Upon his arrival here he was honored with a public welcome, and furnished with a military escort to the residence of Mr. S. D. Bradford, whose guest he has remained during his brief visit.

The first two days he spent in quietness; but this afternoon he took a ride around the city and some of the charming suburbs of Newport. He has, of course, been the recipient of many private courtesies on the part of the citizens of the State while here, everything of a public nature being properly deferred until the occasion of his visit to Providence. This noon he was invited by a committee appointed at a citizens' meeting in that city to visit Hartford. He accepted the invitation with many expressions of thanks, and said that he would be with them on the 24th, immediately after his visit to Providence. The city government of Hartford having substantially refused to give the General a public reception, his gratitude to the citizens for their appreciation of his services is doubly profound.

A committee of the Boston city government arrived here last evening, and they will accompany the General to-morrow morning. They waited upon him this afternoon, and, in compliance with an urgent request, the General consented to protract his visit to Massachusetts until Wednesday morning, when he will leave for Albany. To-morrow will be given up to his reception in Boston. In the evening he will be serenaded at the Revere House, and on Tuesday he will visit Lowell, returning to Boston on the same evening to accept a complimentary dinner to be given by the Union Club. The train conveying the General from here to Boston will leave in the morning at six o clock. At Fall River it will be detained an hour in order to allow the citizens to pay their respects to the hero of the Shenandoah, and at Taunton there will be a similar detention for the same purpose. After leaving Taunton the train will proceed to Savin Hill, some four miles distant from Boston, where the welcoming festivities on the part of the Hubonians will begin. From preparations already made, it would seem that the city and State authorities will succeed in making the demonstration in honor of General Sheridan the most magnificent of any which he has yet received. Nearly all the State militia will unite in doing escort duty, and many private military organizations will participate. All the public and numerous private buildings will be decorated, business will be generally suspended, and the citizens as well as officials will combine to express, in a most emphatic and hearty manner, the high estimation in which General Sheridan is held by the whole loyal community.

HIS ANCIENT PATRONYMIC SAVED HIM NOT.—By this time our many readers must have learned that there is such a secret conclave as the "Schuylkill Rangers," who prowl about in the day-time and range throughout the city at night, depredating right before the bandaged eyes of Justice. From time to time their favorite schemes—like other men and mice, etc.—have been discovered and made public. On Sunday morning, it will be remembered, that a posse of police arrested pugilists, and backers, and friends, who were about having a time of it in the woods back of the Point Breeze Gas Works. In the rush of police for prisoners, Lieutenant Larzalere spied out a familiar face, and started for its owner, who, quick paced, but short-legged, attempted to evade the official hand by slipping behind a barn-door. But the official hand caught him by the collar, and in quick time he was moving towards the Station. His name is Julius Magee, but he has an alias of Michael Martin. He is implicated in stealing a set of harness some time ago, with a party, one of whom, Aleck Gaffney, was convicted. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at two o'clock to-day, Tulley McGee was charged with being concerned in the larceny of a horse, wagon, harness, and clothing from Mr. Levy, residing at Whitehall, on the 28th of August last. The defendant was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing on Saturday next.

Thomas Ryan, residing in Hamilton, Ohio, a shoemaker by trade, was arraigned upon the charge of the larceny of five pieces of black alpaca, valued at $120, belonging to James Lindsay & Co., dry goods importers, No 21 Strawberry street. The defendant went into the store, packed up the goods, and ran off with them. Pursuit was given, and Officer Black arrested him at Second street and Church alley. Ryan threw away the goods during his flight. He was held in $2500 bail to answer at Court.

Catharine Mulvin, Emily Young, Cornelius Mulvin, and George Young were charged with the larceny of $1700, belonging to Lawrence Given, flour dealer, No. 845 Earp street. The money was in a tea-caddy, which was found in the house of the Mulvins. Very nearly $600 was found upon the person of Mrs. Young, which she stated her husband had given her. The defendants were held for a further hearing.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$1700 City 6s, New...ls..101¾	8 sh Leh N stk....b5.. 40¾
$11500 do.. Old...2d.. 98¾	100 sh Read R.....b30.. 51¼
$4000 N Penna 6s.. 87	100 do.........b30.. 51¼
$5000 do............... 87	100 sh Cata Pf.......b60. 28
$1000 Leh Val bs......... 95½	533 sh Noble & Dela... 3-16
50 sh Cam & At pfd... 9½	
SECOND BOARD.	
$200 City 6s, New........101¾	6 sh C & Am R...2d..126½
$1000 do.. New.......102	9 sh Leh V R.......... 55
$1000 do.. New.......102	19 sh Penna R........... 52⅝
$4000 Pa cp 4s.........b5.. 94	31 do............ls 52⅝
$3000 C & Am 6s, '89... 96½	100 sh N W com...b30.. 45⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s......c.. 99¾	

POLITICAL.

SIX REASONS WHY NO REPUBLICAN SHOULD VOTE FOR JUDGE LUDLOW:—

I. Because he is emphatically identified with the party that opposes the Republican principle.

II. Because in October, 1861, at the *inspiration* of Democratic politicians, he interfered with the Return Judges of the city while counting the votes, and compelled them, under color of the writ of *mandamus* to count certain votes which they alleged were fraudulent, and thus had Robert Ewing declared the Sheriff elect, when in point of fact he was not elected; instead of allowing the Return Judges to finish their duties, and leave those aggrieved to the remedy expressly provided by *law*, namely, to contest the election.

III. Because, in 1863, at the gloomiest period of the war, he gave encouragement to the enemies of the Government by charging the Grand Jury, without being called upon to do so by a pending case, to present for indictment the parties who arrested, at the instance of the War Department, the proprietors of the "Evening Journal" for advising resistance to the national authorities.

IV. Because the use of his judicial position in a way so palpably illegal (as was so clearly shown by Judge Allison in *his* charge to the Grand Jury in the same matter), exhibited either a gross deficiency in legal knowledge in the premises, or the perversion of his position to the dictates of political bias. And either should render it inexpedient to retain him longer in judicial station than can be helped.

V. Because he is still identified with, and endorsed by, *the party that opposed the war for national preservation and declares his determination to vote the ticket presented by that party, including Judge Sharswood for the Supreme Bench.*

VI. Because his opponent, M. Russell Thayer, is a better and safer lawyer, a ripe scholar, a pure patriot, and in every way eminently qualified for the judicial position, and, hence, should receive the vote of every Republican. [11*] A. B.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 22wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 5, 1867.

The undersigned having long known

MR. JOSEPH M. COWELL,

And knowing him to be a capable and correct business man, of reliable character, and sound principle—a man entirely worthy to be made

SHERIFF

OF PHILADELPHIA,

And one whose Election is demanded by the best interests of the Public, hereby, earnestly and respectfully solicit

YOUR VOTES AND EFFORTS

IN HIS BEHALF.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK'S SONS.
I. P. MORRIS, TOWNE & CO.
GEORGE B. KERFOOT & CO.
COTTRELL & AYRES.
WILLIAM BUMM & SON.
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.
KOONS, SCHWARTZ & CO.
JAMES S. MASON & CO.
SHARP, HAINES & CO.
A. COWTON & CO.
GILLINGHAM & GARRISON.
NEAFIE & LEVY.
BIRELY, HILLMAN & STREAKER.
W. CRAMP & SONS.
JAMES ROWLAND & CO.
TIERS & BRADSHAW.
VERREE & MITCHELL.
PATTERSON & LIPPINCOTT.
WETHERILL & BROTHER.
H. B. & J. M. BENNERS
GEORGE MORRISON COATES.
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL.
WILLIAM TROTTER.
SAMUEL V. MERRICK. 1t

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

OF

JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon Joseph Allison, in which he says:—

"I have seen the address to JUDGE LUDLOW, so numerously and respectfully signed, and cannot permit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty say, privately and publicly, THAT I AM FOR HIS RE-ELECTION." 10 4 4t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I shall vote for Hon M. RUSSELL THAYER for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the following reasons:

First. He is nominated by the only organization which represented a loyal American sentiment during the rebellion.

Second. Because the renomination of Judge Ludlow was obtained by false pretences, it being openly asserted by his friends that he would not accept a party nomination, and that unless he was nominated an unknown and unfit Republican candidate would be elected.

Third. Because at the time of the country's greatest peril, Judge Allison, the President Judge of the same Court, was compelled to denounce the partisan course of Judge Ludlow as tending to "precipitate a collision between the State and the General Government," and to give "encouragement, protection and approval," to the "malignant and treasonable faction which lives among us."

Fourth. Because no War Democrat ought to give his support to any man who, like Judge Ludlow, refused his sympathy and support to the government in its efforts for the suppression of the late rebellion.

Fifth. Because Judge Ludlow is the choice of the sham Democracy, who would regard his election as a triumph for their false and pernicious principles, as opposed to the sound Democratic doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson.

Sixth. Because Hon. M. Russell Thayer is the best man of the two. He is an able lawyer, an eminently just and good man, and in every way fitted to be an ornament to the Philadelphia Bench

Seventh. Because rotation in office is a sound, old-fashioned Democratic doctrine. Judge Ludlow has served out his term, and has no right to demand another election.

Eighth. Because Judge Ludlow has openly assailed and abused his opponent in the public papers as unfit for office, while Mr. Thayer has treated him with dignified courtesy and silence.

Ninth. Because Mr. Thayer, as well as all of Judge Ludlow's judicial associates, contributed freely of his talents, influence and means to save the country from ruin, while Judge Ludlow never spoke a word or did an act in its behalf.

Tenth. Because there is a crisis here and throughout the country, produced by men belonging to the sham Democracy, who aspire to turn over the government to rebels and traitors, and Judge Ludlow has always acted, and is now supported by those who desire to accomplish that result.

These are some of the reasons why I who claim to be a loyal war Democrat of thirty years' standing, refuse to support James R. Ludlow, and prefer to give my vote for M. Russell Thayer, who, whether a Republican or not, has ever been true to his country, and who is a man whom Philadelphia may well be proud to recognize and honor.

cc7 AN OLD WAR DEMOCRAT.

EIGHTH WARD

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Representative,
EDMUND S. YARD.

Common Council,
JOHN C. MARTIN.

School Directors,
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY.
WILLIAM F. JUDSON.
ROBERT N. WILLSON. 10 5 2t

POLITICAL.

MASS MEETING

AT MANAYUNK.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at Seven and a half o'clock,

Turn out Freemen to this last Grand Rally of the Campaign, to hear

EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

AND

HON. H. BUCHER SWOPE,

Who will certainly be present to address the meeting.

F. JORDAN,
1t Chairman State Committee.

NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Common Council,
JOHN FAREIRA.
Alderman,
DAVID BEITLER.
School Directors,
JOHN L. YOUNG,
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE.
FRANCIS NEWLAND.
For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. Beesley, resigned.
SIMEON DILLINGHAM.
For the unexpired term of George Kessler, deceased,
JAMES ROUNDTREE. 9 30 7t

THIRTEENTH WARD

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSEMBLY—SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JAMES SUBERS.
WARD TICKET—COMMON COUNCIL.
ABRAHAM KLINE.
ALDERMAN.
CHARLES M. CARPENTER.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL ALLEN,
HENRY F. HAYS,
SAMUEL ALLEN,
In place of John Fry, resigned.,
JOHN B. GREEN,
D. W. C. MOORE,
In place of Abraham Kline, resigned,
MATTHEW C. BORGIA, [10 5 2t
In place of Abraham Alburger, deceased.

ATTENTION, EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held at the SCHUYLKILL HOSE HOUSE, LOCUST, above Twelfth, on MONDAY EVENING, 7th inst., to perfect arrangements for the election on Tuesday.

A. J. HARPER, President.
MANUEL N. PHILLIPS, STERLING BELL, } Secretaries. 10 5 2t

NATIONAL UNION

Grocery and Provision Company.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

AT COST.

OFFICE:

NO. 235 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STORES:

NOS. 608 AND 610 ARCH STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.

President,
WHILL. D. HALFMANN.

Secretary and Treasurer,
W. HARRISON EBERLY,
Late First Teller of the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Directors,
WHILL. D. HALFMANN,
W. HARRISON EBERLY,
HARRY W. STONER,
RICHARD M. POPHAM,
GEORGE T. PERRY.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Company, organized for the purpose of selling Groceries and Provisions at Cost Price, to all persons who become members of the Association.

For the accommodation of all classes, we will issue Tickets of Membership as follows:—A Six ($6) Dollar Ticket entitles you to full membership for Six months, during which time you get your Groceries and Provisions at Cost Price at any of the Company's Stores in the City. A Ten ($10) Dollar Ticket entitles the holder to the same privileges for one year.

Persons not holding tickets of membership will be required to pay regular retail price for their goods.

This plan of operation is much better for the Working Classes than the Co-operative plan, recently established in New York and elsewhere; there the goods are sold at the regular retail price, and all the benefits derived are in the shape of Dividends, after deducting the expenses, which are necessarily very high. We only require you to pay for your ticket, after which you virtually receive a Dividend every time you make a purchase, as every article is sold at Cost.

It is a well-known fact that there is from 15 to 25 per cent. profit on every dollar expended for Groceries, and for every dollar expended for Provisions, there is a profit of from 30 to 60 per cent.; all of which you save by becoming a member of this Company.

We are fully awake to the fact that every Grocery and Provision Dealer in the City will become our common enemy, and that there will be every effort made on their part to crush the enterprise; nevertheless, we feel confident that the people of Philadelphia will support us in this, the greatest as well as the noblest enterprise ever undertaken in this direction.

Every housekeeper will readily perceive the great advantages arising from becoming a member of this Company, as the amount paid for a yearly membership will be saved in sixty days.

The Company intends opening Stores in every section of the City, in as close proximity to each other as the sale of the tickets will warrant—just as soon as the Company receives a sufficient number of subscribers from any certain neighborhood to justify them in opening a Store, just so soon the Store shall be opened, at which time persons can procure their tickets of membership.

The Company has employed Agents to canvass the city, for the purpose of taking the names of those intending to support the enterprise, and will call on you in a few days. In no case are the Agents allowed to receive money for subscriptions, as the money will not be required until the ticket of membership is delivered.

All goods purchased will be delivered if desired.

All tickets will date from the time the first purchase is made.

The Company are fitting up two large and communicating Stores,

NOS. 608 AND 610 ARCH STREET,

Where the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock and list of prices. 10 5 3t

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

FOURTH EDITION

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PEREIRE.

The Quickest Trip on Record.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamer Pereire has arrived in nine days and two hours from Brest. This is the quickest time on record.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 7—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; United States Five-twenties, 71 9-16; Erie Railroad, 41¼; Illinois Central, 77⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—Noon.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are generally quiet. Corn has advanced to 43s. 9d. Other quotations are unaltered.

From Washington To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Two hundred and twenty-five patents will be issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Tuesday the 15th instant. During the past week 560 applications and 85 caveats have been filed.

Returns to the General Land Office show that 325 farms, comprising in the aggregate 21,930 acres, were added to the productive force of the States of Mississippi and Alabama during the months of August and September, under the Homestead act of June 21, 1866, as follows:—Mississippi—Located at the Jackson office during the month of August, 141 farms, embracing 8744 acres. Alabama—Located at the Huntsville office during September, 179 farms, embracing 13,186 acres.

Hon. Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, returned to Washington on Saturday evening, and was engaged at the Department attending to his official duties.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Rear-Admiral Bell, dated in August, stating that all was well in the Asiatic squadron.

An official letter from Pensacola, dated the 1st inst., states that the yellow fever there is abating.

William L. Wells, at present Collector of Customs at Petersburg, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia, vice Anderson, suspended for alleged misconduct in office.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have determined that the necessities of the service require the employment of an experienced officer as Deputy-Commissioner in New York, and as a member of the Metropolitan Revenue Board. Therefore one of the present Deputy-Commissioners in this city is to be detailed for that position, and the person to be appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Colonel Messmore will be employed in Washington. All the heads of bureaus are required by law to report to their respective heads of departments the condition of their business.

The following is an extract from the report of General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, made to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and which will accompany the latter's next annual report of the finances:—"In this connection it may not be improper for me to say that the intimate intercourse and close business relations existing between this office and others of the Treasury Department give me abundant opportunity to be well acquainted with those transactions connected with the preparation, issue, and redemption of the securities of the Government. Having this knowledge, it would seem to be due from me to the public to state that the stories which have been so industriously circulated in regard to abstractions or over-issues of stocks, notes, coupons, and currency, or of any one of them, or of any other obligation of the Government, are entirely without any foundation in truth or in fact."

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 7—Noon.—The steamship Bavaria, of the Hamburg American line, sailed hence on Saturday for New Orleans, and the Teutonia will follow in a few days. These voyages are merely experimental, but should the scheme succeed, the above named company will continue the service between Hamburg and New Orleans, via Southampton.

Latest New York Markets.

U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; do. 5-20s 1862, 112⅞@112⅝; do. 1864, 109⅝@10 ⅞; do. 1865, 109⅝@109⅞; do. 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; do. 7 3-10s, June and December, 106⅝; do. January and July, 106½; Gold, 145; N. Y. Central, 114⅛@114⅜; Erie, 67⅛@67⅜; Hudson, 130⅜; Reading, 102⅜@102⅝; Michigan Southern, 83⅝@83⅞; do. Central, 109¼@109½; Illinois Central, 122½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80⅝@80¾; Pacific Mail, 142¾; Canton Company, 44½; Quicksilver, 25½; Cumberland, 31½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾@36⅝; Boston Water Power, 18¾.

WE ASK our readers to give the following Democratic insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln a perusal. No man can be found in this country who would be guilty of such an outrage on the character and glorious fame of our martyred President, except in the ranks of that party of which Andrew Johnson is the leader—the Democratic party. It is difficult to imagine that any others than fiends themselves were the auditors who applauded this infamous production of our country's enemies. We quote from the Indianapolis *Journal*:—

At a meeting of Copperheads held at Hillsboro, Mr. Vallandigham was advertised to speak, but just before that apostle commenced, the Chairman, Mr. Jillson, announced that "he had just received a letter, and he would like to read it." Mr. Vallandigham said certainly, and Mr. Jillson read as follows:—

"IN HELL, ROOM No. 71,450.

"*To the Black Republicans of Ohio:*—

"I am here suffering torments for my crimes and usurpations while on earth. In these flames I am reminded of my great wickedness, and send these words to you that you may take warning. George Washington passed by me on the other side of the great gulf, but only looked at me with unutterable scorn. Take warning by my fate.

(Signed) "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The impious devil read this with a chuckle and Vallandigham made it the basis of an appeal to his audience to avoid hell by voting with the Democratic party.

A SUSPICIOUS FELLOW SENT BELOW.—About a week ago a hearty looking individual was seen on the outskirts of the city engaged in picking up a livelihood by begging. He was very shabbily dressed and presented altogether a decidedly woe-begone appearance. About 12 o'clock to-day, Mr. D. R. Walker, the Assistant Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph encountered this same individual at Seventh and Chesnut streets. Mr. Walker had assisted him in the day of his adversity, and was therefore somewhat surprised to find him clad very becomingly, and looking very much like a gentleman of means. Notwithstanding his good clothes he again preferred a petition for alms, and it is said that during the morning he had told many different stories concerning his necessities and manner of life. He was accordingly taken into custody, and Alderman Beitler gave him a hearing on the charge of being a suspicious character. He gave the name of George Harris; but when questioned as to his residence was quite indefinite, alleging that he resided in the neighborhood of the Western Hose House. In order that he might be able to state the precise locality of his lodging place, he was sent down to Moyamensing for thirty days.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair.

Petitions for constructing sewers on the following streets were received and referred to a committee who reported favorably:—

Wood street, from Nos. 521 and 523 to Sixth street; Germantown avenue between Haines and Rittenhouse streets; Second street, from Church alley to Market street; Walnut street, from Fifteenth about twenty-four feet west; Fifth street, between Willow and Noble; Girard avenue, between Nineteenth and a point two hundred feet west of Twentieth; Forty-second street, between Chesnut and Walnut; Master street, Ridge avenue, and Jefferson street, between Eighteenth and a point on Jefferson street two hundred and eighty-five feet west of Twenty-first; Dauphin street, between Sixth and Eighth; Gold and Lodge street, between Second street and two hundred and twenty-one feet westward, at the expense of the United States Government; Green street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth; Ontario street, from Ogden to Poplar; Twentieth street, from Hamilton to Monterey. Adjourned.

CLOSED.—The establishment of E. R. Lee, No. 43 N. Eighth street, will be closed until Wednesday next, in order to repair the damages occasioned by the fire on Saturday night. At the time announced the store will be opened.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 11 o'clock to-day a slight fire occurred at the Girard Flour Mills, on Ninth street, below Girard avenue, caused by the explosion of a boiler. No one was hurt.